TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, [illegible] showers. Temp. 43-36 (8-2). Tomorrow [illegible] cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 45-36 (8-2). LONDON: Partly cloudy, some showers. Temp. [illegible] Tomorrow mainly dry. Yesterday's [illegible] (10-4). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: [illegible] 38-34 (12-2). NEW YORK: Cloudy. [illegible] Yesterday's temp. 50-30 [illegible]
[illegible] NATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

[illegible]095 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970 Established 1887

Austria	6 S.	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.90 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/9	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	$0.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

[illegible]ew Avalanches Claim 32 [illegible]n Swiss and French Alps

[illegible]NEVA, Feb. 24 (NYT).—A [illegible] avalanche in the Swiss Alps [illegible]ed an army camp today in [illegible]-foot-high wave of snow that [illegible]lieved to have taken 29 lives. [illegible]rty-eight persons—mostly army [illegible]ers—were buried beneath tons [illegible]now when the predawn ava[illegible]he smashed into dwellings and [illegible] billets at Reckingen, a village [illegible] feet above sea level in the [illegible]er Rhône valley near the Ital[illegible] border.

[At least three persons were killed and six injured late this afternoon when an avalanche hit two hotels and four chalets at the French resort town of Lanslevillard in the Savoie department.]

In the Swiss avalanche, 500 civilian and army rescue workers were immediately mobilized and, with 18 trained avalanche dogs, dug out alive 19 victims, many of them seriously injured.

Eleven bodies were recovered by late today. Rescue workers said at nightfall that there was little hope that any of the 18 victims still buried in the cement-like snow since just after 5 a.m. could have survived.

Helicopters were to evacuate some of the injured, but they were grounded and rescue operations were seriously hampered by heavy snowfalls and strong winds.

The avalanche struck while an anti-aircraft artillery unit was stationed at Reckingen for a training exercise.

A rescue worker said on returning to Brig, 19 miles down the valley from Reckingen, that the snowslide, that fell some 3,000 feet, was "enormous."

He said it was about 300 yards wide and at the farthest point of its advance the snow stands ten yards high.

Most of the victims were officers of the artillery unit who were asleep in their billet, a small mountain hotel taken over by the army, which was in the direct path of the avalanche.

The avalanche buried a concrete command center at the camp, but the soldiers in it were unharmed and they were able to call for help.

A second avalanche just below Reckingen blocked a special train carrying troops to the area to help in the rescue work. A third avalanche that also struck just outside the village destroyed a small roadside chapel, but there were no victims, the police said.

Other avalanches in the Swiss Alps blocked roads and railroad lines to isolate a number of villages, but no victims were reported.

[About 1,200 tourists were marooned in the resort town of Ischgl, about 40 miles west of Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol, when authorities closed many roads because of the danger of avalanches.

[An avalanche also closed Austria's main railroad through the Arlberg Pass today, officials said. Many villagers and the staff of the railroad station in Langen were ordered out of their houses because of the avalanche threat and were to spend the night in the pass tunnel. The Brenner Pass also was closed by an avalanche. Police said there were no victims.]

[An avalanche swept through the Alpine village of Rochemolles in Italy, near the French border, engulfing ten houses, it was reported today. Residents were protected by thick walls and there were no victims, it was reported.]

United Press International.

Searching for avalanche victims in Reckingen.

3 Killed in France

GRENOBLE, France, Feb. 24 (AP).—An avalanche smashed over two hotels and six mountain chalets in a village near the Italian border today, killing at least three persons and injuring six, officials reported.

The new snowslide came exactly two weeks after the one 30 miles away in Val d'Isère that took 39 lives.

Officials said all the victims were residents of the village of Lanslevillard, population 300, or the immediate area. Most of the victims were employees of the government electric utility, which is building a dam nearby. Some of the chalets were not occupied at the time. Two of them were completely swept down, officials said. The two hotels hit were the Hotel du Grand Signal and the Hotel Les Glaciers.

Lanslevillard is at 4,852 feet and five miles from Italy in the Maurienne Valley.

The site is on the south side of a mountain range from Val d'Isère, near where there were two new smaller avalanches today, including one that wrecked telephone communications for Val d'Isère and the neighboring ski resort of Tignes.

United Press International.

French President Pompidou and President Nixon on the White House lawn.

Pompidou Says U.S. Should Keep 'Meaningful' Troop Force in Europe

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP).—The United States should maintain a "meaningful and not simply symbolic" force in Europe, French President Georges Pompidou said today at the first public appearance of his American tour.

He spoke at a jammed National Press Club luncheon after his initial two-hour meeting with President Nixon at the White House.

There the two men, with only two interpreters also present, sat on gold brocade chairs before a fire to discuss what Mr. Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, described as the world situation and relations between the Soviet Union and Communist China. He said that the two men spent more time on the European economy and East-West relations than on the Middle East.

Mr. Pompidou would say of the talk with Mr. Nixon only that he believed that "on a personal plane" the two leaders "understood each other very well." He added that he felt they had the same approach to problems, seeking "practical solutions" in talking about peace, an apparent reference to the inflammable Middle East situation.

20 Arrested

Police arrested 20 demonstrators protesting French Middle East policies as they gathered in front of the National Press Building shortly before President Pompidou arrived.

Later, as he rose to speak in the press club ballroom, an 18-year-old girl student screamed "French Hitler" from the balcony and was dragged screaming from the room.

As Secret Service men and a policemen ejected her, she told reporters she was Eve Berger, a student from American University here, and called Mr. Pompidou, "a murderer, a French Hitler."

"He is here for his own good," she cried. "He is here because he is killing people—he is selling jets to Libya."

Meanwhile, a New York Democrat, Rep. Bertram Podell, predicted that more than half the House of Representatives—at least 218 congressmen—would boycott Mr. Pompidou's speech tomorrow to a joint session of Congress. He said they would join the protest against the French president's appearance despite "overtime" efforts by the State Department and House leaders to fill empty seats with congressional staff employees.

No Senate Absences Expected

But in the Senate, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said they anticipated no senators would purposely be absent from the joint session. Sen. Scott said that when he opposed France's sale of jets to Libya—the basis of the boycott—he realized that if the Arab country failed to get the planes from France, it would probably buy them from Russia.

Asked how he would defuse the Middle East, Mr. Pompidou told the press club audience that "if I had a rabbit in my hat, I would produce it at once."

He went on to say the goal should be re-establishment of peace and that meant that each state in the area "must be free to live in harmony" with its neighbors with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kennedy Calls for Pullout Of Most U.S. Europe Units

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—On a day when President Nixon began meetings with President Georges Pompidou, Senate Democratic whip Edward M. Kennedy called today for the pullout of "the majority" of the U.S. troops in Europe.

Sen. Kennedy spoke before a Democratic party panel studying the reordering of national priorities.

There are 350,000 American troops and their 250,000 dependents in Europe.

Sen. Kennedy argued: "We should . . . let the increasingly prosperous nations of Western Europe contribute more to their own defense . . . I believe that if we examine our national situation with a new realism we will see that we are truly taking risks only if we fail to reduce and reallocate military spending."

Thus Sen. Kennedy added his voice to recently expressed criticism from senators of both parties at the continuing cost of maintaining the level of U.S. forces in Europe. Last week, Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., said it was "outrageous" for America to continue footing the $14 billion annual bill for its NATO contingent and their dependents "considering the prosperity in Europe."

Both he and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said the American troops were "hostages" to assure U.S. defense of Europe in event of an attack from the East.

Sen. Mansfield has again offered a resolution urging a sharp cutback in U.S. forces in Europe.

The Nixon administration already has pledged it would maintain present troop levels in Europe at least until the middle of next year. But President Nixon has warned American allies that a "thorough study" of the U.S. commitment would be undertaken in the interim, in consultation with them.

U.K. Crews Put Service Ban on Arabs and El Al

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Ground crews at London Airport refused today to service the airliners of eight Arab countries and El Al, the Israeli line.

The reason given was fear for the men's safety after the recent explosions on planes bound for Israel. The ban, if the men stick to it, could bring to a halt all flights by these airlines to and from London.

The workers involved are employed by the British Overseas Airways Corp. BOAC provides ground services here for the various Middle East lines, as it does for African and other smaller carriers.

The ban affects, in the case of the Arab lines, everything from mechanical servicing of aircraft to baggage-handling. The only service provided by BOAC for El Al is pushing airplanes and starting them.

The eight Arab lines are Middle East, Royal Jordanian, Syrian Arab, Sudan, Saudi Arabian, Kuwait, Iraqi and United Arab.

[In Beirut, Lebanon, Middle East Airlines denied that it would be affected by the London work ban according to United Press International.]

In effect the BOAC workers, whether they intended it or not, are supporting a point made by critics of airline actions this week. This was that airlines should not penalize Israel alone because of apparent Arab terrorist activities.

Many airlines, including BOAC and British European Airways, have suspended the carrying of freight and mail to Israel this week. Political and other critics have described this policy as a surrender to terrorism, but the airlines say their only concern is safety.

Today representatives of more than 50 airlines met again at London Airport to consider security measures. Afterward a spokesman said discussions would "continue ad infinitum," but no statement would be issued for security reasons.

The Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, an organization with members from all over the British Commonwealth, called for United Nations action against air terrorists.

The guild said that the only step likely to deter bombers and hijackers was for the UN to expel from the International Civil Aviation Organization those states that harbor or protect terrorists.

In the House of Commons the leader of the House, Fred Peart, said the British government "deplores the outrage" of Saturday's Swiss airliner explosion, in which 47 persons on a plane bound for Israel were killed. He said Britain would support "international arrangements designed to outlaw terrorism and violence on the world's airways."

This was the first formal expression of regret from the British government. It came after a number of members of Parliament made clear their distress at the government's failure to speak out.

Irritation at the government continued to show in the Commons, and Mr. Peart promised that he would arrange for another official statement of policy tomorrow.

U.S. Asks Urgent Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The United States today called for urgent international talks on how to stop the sabotage of civil airliners, and reminded Middle East governments of their responsibility to control terrorists operating from their countries.

U.S. sources reported today that Israeli Premier Golda Meir has proposed sanctions against Arab governments in retaliation for a series of armed attacks by Arab terrorists against jets flying to or from Israel.

The State Department refused to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Worldwide Strike By Pilots Is A Possibility

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP).—Airline pilots may consider a worldwide 24-hour strike if the United Nations and the world airlines do not "guarantee" an end to the wave of terrorism against civil aviation, the head of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations said last night.

"There is a desperate need for deterrent action by the UN and the international aviation organizations," Capt. Olaf Forsberg said on his arrival at Kennedy Airport.

Capt. Forsberg, a Finn whose organization represents 46,000 pilots throughout the world, declared: "If we don't get these guarantees we may consider strike action at our next annual meeting in London March 11."

Arafat's Group Is Reviewing Question of Airliner Attacks

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Yassir Arafat, the top Palestinian commando leader, said today at a news conference in Amman that "the unified command of the commando organizations is now seriously reviewing the entire question of attacks on international airliners," according to the Amman radio.

He again denied any involvement by the guerrillas in the explosion Saturday aboard a Swiss airliner bound for Israel in which 47 persons were killed.

Informed sources close to the commandos here attached great importance to Mr. Arafat's statement, and found confirmation in it of reports during the past two days that El-Fatah, the largest commando group, backed by a number of Arab governments that provide commandos with financial assistance, has been pressuring for the adoption of a firm policy by the unified command for cessation of all guerrilla operations in foreign countries.

El-Fatah, which Mr. Arafat heads, has always opposed action outside the immediate area of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The commando movement has in the unified command a body for making one policy for the ten groups of which the command is formed. The command was established when the commando organizations felt the need for closing ranks during their confrontation two weeks ago with King Hussein of Jordan.

Claimed Credit

A spokesman for one member of the unified command, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command) first claimed credit for the Swissair crash, but the organization has since categorically denied any involvement with the disaster.

Arabs as a whole are perturbed by the uproar over the crash, and are angered because the world was quick to blame them for the disaster.

Editorials in a broad range of newspapers here today said international public opinion showed bias when it condemned the Arabs even before the Swiss could produce firm evidence that any Arab had a hand in causing the crash, and despite the repeated denials issued by the commando organizations.

They also said that the world media were not as vehement in condemning the recent Israeli raid on an Egyptian metal factory in which 80 workers were killed.

[illegible]trategic Airfield Encircled

Red Supply Buildup in Laos Reported as Largest of War

[illegible]AIGON, Feb. 24 (AP).—North [illegible]nam has launched the biggest [illegible]ply operation of the war down [illegible] Ho Chi Minh Trail in eastern [illegible], official sources said today.

[illegible] went over the top in January [illegible] is continuing in February," [illegible] source said, adding, "The traf[illegible]'s tremendous."

[illegible]ources said between 12,000 and [illegible]00 trucks were sighted moving [illegible] the trail in December and [illegible] number increased in January. [illegible]se figures for January were [illegible] available.

[illegible] is estimated that there are [illegible]000 North Vietnamese troops [illegible]rating in Laos, including 15,000 [illegible]20,000 reportedly committed to [illegible] current offensive in the Plaine [illegible] Jarres.

[illegible] Vientiane, Laos, it was re[illegible] that North Vietnamese [illegible] encircled the strategic air[illegible] outpost at Muong Soui today [illegible] U.S. sources said Laotian de[illegible] still were in control at [illegible].

[illegible]ilitary informants said the [illegible]ommunists had massed about a [illegible]alion of troops around the [illegible], located 18 miles east of [illegible] Plaine des Jarres, occupied by [illegible] company of Meo tribe guerri[illegible] Laotian soldiers and their [illegible]milies.

Laotian Defense Ministry [illegible]eaman Thongpanh Knoksy re[illegible]ted at noon that the garrison [illegible]d been overrun, but military [illegible]rces said later this version was [illegible]aggerated.

There was a consensus among military observers, however, that if the North Vietnamese do attack in force, Muong Soui would probably fall.

With possession of Muong Soui as well as the Plaine des Jarres, which fell on Saturday, the North Vietnamese could seize the junctions of Routes 7 and 13 and isolate the royal capital at Luang Prabang.

To counter Hanoi's massive supply operation, informed U.S. sources in Saigon said, the United States has mounted the most concentrated B-52 strategic bombing campaign in eastern Laos since the saturation bombers entered the Vietnam war nearly five years ago.

These sources estimated that more than 500 sorties—a sortie is one flight by one bomber—have been launched against the Ho Chi Minh Trail so far this month in an effort to slow the movement of North Vietnamese war supplies into South Vietnam.

They said a "target selection" panel in February had shifted the emphasis of B-52 raids from Communist positions in South Vietnam to North Vietnamese supply depots just across the border in Laos.

Massive Buildup

Small reconnaissance patrols and observation planes screening the 25-mile-long A Shau Valley have detected what sources call a "massive logistical buildup" both in the valley and across the border in Laos.

launch a spring offensive.

Instead of using ground troops to stem the flow of war supplies reaching South Vietnam, the job has been assigned by the U.S. Command to the B-52 bombers for the time being. Sources say a "fair number of secondary explosions" have been observed indicating direct bomb hits on Communist ammunition and fuel stores.

The B-52 bombers mounted an eighth consecutive day of heavy strikes in eastern Laos today. Up to 30 bombers dropped nearly 900 tons of explosives on North Vietnamese supply depots.

Vietnam Action Light

SAIGON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Battlefield action throughout Vietnam remained light and scattered, the U.S. Command reported today.

The largest action reported involving U.S. troops saw American helicopter gunships attack a Viet Cong sampan fleet with rocket and machine gun fire near the Mekong Delta city of Can Tho, 87 miles southwest of Saigon.

The attack killed 20 Viet Cong and destroyed 45 sampans, military spokesmen said. They said there were no American casualties.

Hanoi Assails U.S. On Laos Raids; Denies Escalation

VIENTIANE, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today accused the United States of using B-52 bombers to mount heavy raids in Laos, and rejected charges that it had escalated the fighting there.

A statement from Hanoi, answering remarks made last week by Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma, was issued by the North Vietnamese Embassy here.

It said, "During the last few days, the Nixon administration has taken a new step in intensifying the use of the U.S. Air Force, including strategic B-52 bombers, to carry out massive bombings at an unprecedented rate against liberated areas in Laos."

Prince Souvanna Phouma said at a press conference last Thursday, during the battle for the Plaine des Jarres, that he had expected an escalation of the fighting by the North Vietnamese, despite Hanoi's assurances to the contrary.

U.S. Embassy Sandbagged

Rhine Floodwaters Lap At Bundestag Steps in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 24 (AP).—The worst flooding in two decades today brought the Rhine River to the doorsteps of the West German parliament and the Soviet Embassy.

Documents in an annex to the Bundestag were endangered by the Rhine, which had risen 18 feet above normal.

At the American Embassy, sandbags were placed around the compound.

Flooding in other parts of western and southern Germany reached near catastrophic proportions after rain and a sudden thaw caused the Rhine, Main and Danube Rivers and their tributaries to overflow their banks. The flooding has claimed at least five lives.

Police and firemen started a rubber dinghy shuttle service in flooded areas to carry children to schools, men to work and housewives shopping.

A landslide blocked the main highway running along the left bank of the Rhine near Remagen. Police said the slide also endangered the main railroad line from Cologne to Koblenz.

Clouds of steam floated through Frankfurt when the Main River reached its highest level in 18 years and submerged pipelines of the city's central heating plant.

Shipping was stopped on the Main and Rhine between Frankfurt and Dusseldorf, with most Rhine ferries out of action because of flooded access roads, police said.

Guests aboard a hotel ship that was tied up in Frankfurt for a trade fair were taken ashore in rubber dinghies after the swirling waters had swept away the vessel's gangways.

[At least eight persons drowned in floods in Bavaria and Lower Saxony today, Reuters reported.]

Dutch Villages Isolated

THE HAGUE, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Several villages in southern Holland and were cut off by floods today after the River Meuse broke its banks.

Authorities warned that the Meuse was expected to rise even higher during the next few days. Areas in north Brabant and Limburg Provinces have also been flooded by smaller rivers.

Norway Roads Closed

KRISTIANSAND, Norway, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Snowplows led convoys [illegible] cars over the only major roads [illegible]ll open in southern Norway to[illegible]y following Sunday's snowstorm. Ljevik airfield outside Kristiansand was still closed with its runways under six feet of snow.

United Press International.

SOME TRUTH IN SIGNS—This sign, near Donauwoerth, West Germany, indicates the road is slippery when wet; but the flooding Woerth River has made it invisible.

Arabs Resent Quick Blame For Air Crash

Say Investigators Have No Evidence

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Arab world reacted with anger today to the swiftness with which world opinion blamed it for the Swiss air disaster.

Beirut's independent right-wing daily al-Jarida said that non-Arab countries were prejudiced against Arab guerrillas and pointed out that Swiss investigators had not yet defined the cause of Saturday's crash, which killed 47 persons.

Newspapers gave prominence to a broadcast by el-Fatah's radio last night stating: "The revolution condemns such barbaric actions. No commando contingent would have carried out such an action."

Most papers accused Israel of trying to divert attention from its raid against an Egyptian factory recently, which killed 70 civilians.

Campaign Urged

The Arab nationalist al-Anwar urged that the Arabs start a quick information campaign to counter Israel's drive.

An editorial in the pro-guerrilla al-Moharrer warned international airlines and shipping companies against carrying military equipment and military technicians for Israel, which would involve them in the Middle East conflict.

In Iraq, editorials quoted by Baghdad radio today accused Israel and world imperialism of seeking to undermine the "prestige of the commando movement."

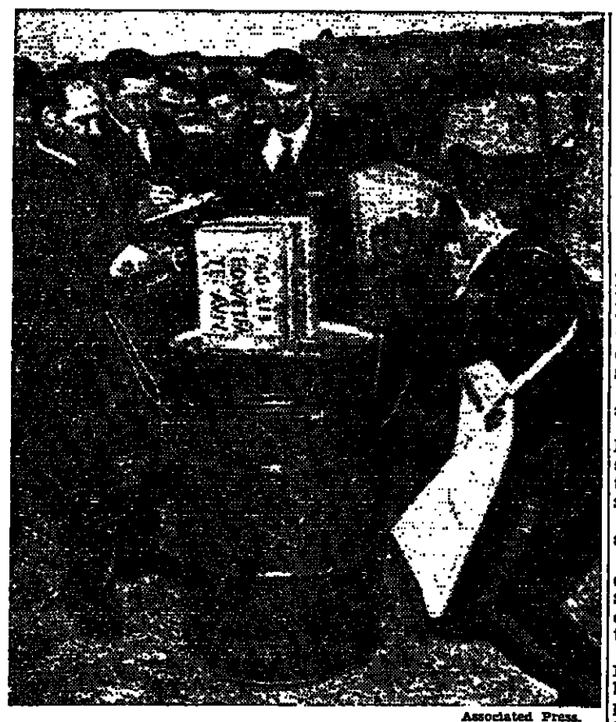
Meanwhile, Algeria launched a strongly worded attack on Switzerland today for its "discriminating measures" against Arabs and threatened it with reprisals by the Arab world.

Neutrality Over

Commenting on the Swiss government's decision to demand a visa from any Arab traveling in its territory, the Algiers semi-official daily al-Moudjahid wrote that it put an end to Switzerland's neutrality.

But it was hardly surprising, the newspaper said. "It confirms the racialist character of that so-called refuge for all men." It then recalled the Winterthur trial, "where the murderer was treated with respect and the victims with the utmost cruelty."

Al-Moudjahid added: "Arab countries will not fail to react and the means they have at their disposal are considerable. Bern will have to support the consequences of its unspeakable attitude."



Associated Press.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS—Israel-bound cargo inspected with an X-ray device at Rome airport as part of security measures taken at all European airports on planes to the Middle East following recent explosions in the cargo holds of two planes flying to Israel.

Swiss Airliner's Remnants Are Collected for Analysis

WUERENLINGEN, Switzerland, Feb. 24 (AP).—Swiss police and firemen gathered the last remnants of the crashed Swissair jetliner in a forest outside Wuerenlingen today.

Ankle-deep in the rain-soaked ground, they searched the tangled path of broken and splintered trees the crippled aircraft cut Saturday before it disintegrated, killing all 47 aboard.

In a clearing at the end of the crash path, others probed a wide crater where part of the exploding Convair Coronado dug deep into the earth in a tangled mass of broken metal.

Still others were busy cutting down trees where bits of the plane and torn clothes from its dead occupants had been caught in upper branches. Every piece was marked and handed over to a special commission of crime and aviation experts.

Meanwhile, experts sorted out wreckage in their temporary headquarters at the site of the nearby Wuerenlingen atomic research reactor.

Acting on what it considers well-founded suspicion that the crash was due to Palestinian-Arab sabotage, the Swiss government has banned virtually all Arab nationals from entering the country and ordered the strictest new security measures, including surveillance of "suspicious foreigners" in Switzerland.

In Zurich and Geneva, special armed guards were posted at the airports. In Geneva several armored cars were at strategic places with easy access to the runways and the airport access roads.

Werner Guldimann, chief of the Swiss federal air office and Swiss delegate to the current Montreal meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization, has formally asked ICAO to prepare the proposed emergency air security conference as soon as possible.

Pilots Envision 'Action'

BERN, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Swiss airline pilots and navigators said tonight they will take "far-reaching action" if sabotage is proved in Saturday's crash.

"Control over passengers, luggage, mail and freight, especially on certain flights, has already been enforced," a union statement said.

"Far-reaching action is planned in the event that sabotage is proven as the cause of the disaster on Saturday," it said.

Spokesmen for the union of Swissair pilots and navigators declined to specify what this action would be.

Austrian Visa Plan

VIENNA, Feb. 24 (AP).—Austrian Interior Minister Franz Soronics announced that visas for Arab citizens traveling to Austria will be granted only after a special checking by the Interior Ministry.

Mr. Soronics said any future visa application from Arab countries will have to go through his ministry.

Egypt Craft Hit Israeli Posts on Suez

Attacks in Sinai Claimed by Cairo

TEL AVIV, Feb. 24 (AP).—Four Egyptian fighter-bombers swept low across the Suez Canal early today to hammer two Israeli positions in the southern sector of the canal, the Israeli military command said.

There were no Israeli casualties, a spokesman said.

The planes, believed to be Sukhoi-7s, flew in pairs on separate attacks against the two positions, the spokesman said. They struck shortly after dawn.

It was the first Egyptian strike across the canal in five days.

[In Cairo, the Egyptian military command reported that Israeli Sinai positions across the midsector of the Suez Canal were bombed today by fighter-bombers.

[The report, broadcast by Cairo Radio, said the jets this morning blasted infantry camps and tank positions. The terse statement gave no other details except to say that all the planes returned safely to base.]

The Israeli spokesman also said an Israeli soldier was killed last night by Egyptian fire in the southern sector of the Suez Canal and there had been intermittent exchanges of artillery and small-arms fire across the canal both yesterday and last night.

Today an Israeli civilian and two soldiers were wounded in exchanges of fire with Egyptian forces in the northern sector of the canal, the spokesman said.

The military command also announced that seven Arab residents of the occupied Gaza Strip were wounded today by a hand grenade thrown at an Israeli military vehicle. The occupants of the vehicle were uninjured.

Search for Ambushers

HEBRON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Israeli troops clamped an indefinite curfew on Hebron and interrogated scores of Arab residents today in a search for terrorists who shot up a busload of American tourists yesterday.

One American woman was killed and two were wounded in the roadside ambush. An Israeli guide was injured by flying glass.

Military authorities on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan imposed the curfew at midnight on this town and on the nearby villages of Tarqumiya and Beit Kahil. They said it would last "until further notice."

Funeral services for the dead woman, Mrs. Barbara Ertle, 31, of Grandville, Mich., will be held tomorrow afternoon at the American Cemetery in Jerusalem.

Saudi Royal Family Loses 5 by Drowning

JEDDAH, Feb. 24 (AP).—Five members of Saudi Arabia's royal family drowned at Abhur Bay, 25 miles north of Jeddah, reports said here today.

The drownings occurred when Prince Thamir Bin Nasser, 11-year-old nephew of King Faisal, was swept away by strong currents as he was bathing near his family's seaside home.

His maternal uncle, his mother and two other female members of the royal family drowned a few minutes later as they vainly tried to save the young prince.

Associated Press.

FIRST LADIES—Mrs. Georges Pompidou (left) and Mrs. Richard Nixon at the White House following yesterday's ceremonies welcoming the French president.

Pompidou: U.S. Should Keep 'Meaningful' Force in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

"secure frontiers recognized by all," first and foremost for Israel. Each day, he added, the "situation becomes more critical."

But his only suggestion for the best route to peace was through the Big Four talks, which include France, at the United Nations in New York where their representatives should draft the major issues on which they agree for a resumption of the mission by Gunnar Jarring, the UN's special representative.

Not Against Israel

Asked about French support of the Arab states "against Israel," he replied that "the capital of France is not Cairo—or Tel Aviv, either."

He said France is not "against Israel," that France's position was "greatly dictated" by the wish that there be one country that is in "neither camp." He was not directly asked about the sale of French jets to Libya, the cause of violent anti-Pompidou feeling among American-Jewish groups, but he remarked that at the moment the only French Mirage jets in the air in the Middle East were those of Israel.

He said he "would not be surprised" if there were to be Egyptian advisers in Libya, but if French advisers were there it would not be to "facilitate" the job of other advisers.

Israel, he said, should not become some kind of a bridgehead, but should be integrated in the Middle East. He did not expand on the remark.

The UN role, he added, should be to propose "general conditions" that would make possible "some day" a "direct agreement" between the parties.

As to American troops in Europe, Mr. Pompidou said France hopes, "deeply hopes," that they will remain until they "become unnecessary" because of an East-West détente. But as to French cooperation with NATO, he stuck to the French position of non-cooperation in the integrated command. He did add that "contacts" in the military field will continue, however.

On Britain and the Common Market, the French president put the burden on London. He quoted the old remark of Winston Churchill, to the dismay of Britons in the audience: "Every time I have to choose between Europe and the deep sea I will choose the sea."

"So," he said, "to the last moment we cannot be sure" what Britain will do.

On international finance, Mr. Pompidou said that while the dollar now has "replaced gold" as the international point of reference, the current situation was "fragile" because of American inflation. Possibly one day, he added, the Common Market might lead to monetary union and to a European currency which then could be a second international "point of value" in the world currency field.

He added that he had not talked to Mr. Nixon about that, but that he felt those who advise the American President were well aware of such views.

On a question about American investments in France, Mr. Pompidou said he favored French corporations investing abroad, especially in the United States, and that he was "always happy" when major American firms invest in France.

He went on to explain that he would prefer internal French mergers rather than American firms simply taking over French firms. But he added that France will "not close the frontiers in any way." He stressed the need for such deals to improve France's position in production, research and exports.

Free-Lunch Program Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Senate voted yesterday to authorize full payment of the cost of providing free or reduced-price lunches for needy schoolchildren.

This provision was included in an amendment by Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., to a bill designed to strengthen the nation's school-lunch program. In adopting the amendment, 38 to 32, the Senate overrode its Agriculture Committee. The panel had included in the bill a provision under which the federal government would pay up to 80 percent of the cost.

Across a Porous Border

Schlitz, Tootsie Rolls, Bo[illegible] Bring War Home to Cambo[illegible]

By Henry Kamm

BAVET, Cambodia, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The war in neighboring South Vietnam spills over into this neutral country in a variety of ways, some deadly, most corrupting.

There is constant North Vietnamese and Viet Cong incursion and occasional American bombing, strafing and shelling of Cambodians in their villages in pursuit of the Vietnamese enemy.

There is widespread selling of rice, meat and poultry to the enemy soldiers. The sales deprive the government in Phnom Penh of its export monopoly and earnings and undercut the country's sensitive currency through a heavy influx of illegal and counterfeit funds.

It is presumed that there is a flow of military supplies to the enemy in Vietnam that arrives surreptitiously through the port of Sihanoukville. But diplomats in Phnom Penh doubt that it is of great magnitude. They scoff at maps occasionally published in the United States showing a well-defined "Sihanouk Trail" with many branches reaching into the enemy-held regions of South Vietnam and Laos.

Influx of Goods

But there is no doubt about the most pervasive spillover of the Vietnamese war.

Too many Cambodians smoke American cigarettes, wear American fatigues, listen to Japanese transistor radios, fry their rice in American soybean oil and treat themselves to Schlitz beer and their children to Tootsie Rolls to disguise the fact that great quantities of American supplies and post-exchange goods destined for Americans in Vietnam are smuggled into Cambodia and sold in a countrywide black market.

This border village, on what was once a highway of French imperial glory—Route 1, linking Phnom Penh and Saigon—is one of the chief entry points and trade centers of this commerce. It is carried on under the eyes of the uniformed police and military of South Vietnam and Cambodia.

There is no faster surface way of carrying the goods between Saigon, the port of entry, and Phnom Penh than Route 1, and the traffic is heavy.

Because of an operation designed to prevent an inflow of Cambodian currency from abroad while new banknotes are issued, foreigners are now barred from the last two-mile stretch of Route 1 in Cambodia, but Cambodians report that business is going on as usual.

Stands on Road

About 15 Vietnamese merchants have their stands along the road not far from where barbed wire blocks it to car traffic and the uniforms become Vietnamese. They sell the full range of equipment that American soldiers wear and carry in Vietnam, with the important exception of arms and ammunition. Those and medicines, it is speculated, do not appear on the open market because they are sold clandestinely to the Viet Cong.

No one is sure on what side of the border the Vietnamese traders live, but the border between the two countries, which have no diplomatic relations with each other, is porous along its full length. Cambodians cross frequently from Bavet into Vietnam, where the range of goods offered and the number of traders are larger.

In Neak Luong, a town where the Mekong River cuts Route 1 and where cars are ferried across, the main street on the eastern bank is lined with shops specializing in American goods. Cigarettes that have crossed the American continent, sailed the Pa[illegible] were smuggled into c[illegible] through American, South [illegible]mese and Viet Cong line[illegible] less than they cost in Sa[illegible] 18 riels, or about 35 cent[illegible]

Gromyko S[illegible] East German[illegible] On Bonn Tal[illegible]

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (NYT).—S[illegible] Foreign Minister Andrei Gro[illegible] flew to East Berlin today to [illegible] sult with East German leade[illegible] the state of Russian contacts [illegible] the West Germans and on [illegible] proposed East-West German [illegible]mit.

The East Germans greeted [illegible] Russian official with pointed [illegible] minders of the "close and [illegible] friendship" between the two [illegible]tries and the "pact of friend[illegible] mutual assistance and co[illegible]tion" linking them.

At the same time, East [illegible] many intensified its bitter c[illegible]paign against Bonn that h[illegible] last Friday—the day that b[illegible] sides agreed to have middle-[illegible] officials meet in East Berlin [illegible] Monday to negotiate conditions [illegible] an unprecedented summit bet[illegible] West German Chancellor W[illegible] Brandt and East German Pre[illegible] Willi Stoph later in March.

Today, Neues Deutschland, [illegible] party newspaper, said "no[illegible] will come" of the meeting if [illegible] fails to meet East Germany's [illegible]mand for full recognition.

Western officials interpreted [illegible] stiff East German reaction [illegible] "bad case of jitters," pointing [illegible] that East Germany's leader, Wa[illegible] Ulbricht, along with his associ[illegible] ostensibly fears an overriding [illegible]sian interest could make Mo[illegible] bypass the East Germans and [illegible] to terms with Bonn.

Intensive Talks

Mr. Gromyko came to Ber[illegible]lin fresh from an intensive [illegible] of talks—18 hours in all—[illegible] Egon Bahr, the West German [illegible]cial envoy, to explore the possi[illegible] for a non-aggression treaty a[illegible] general improvement of rela[illegible] between the Soviet Union and [illegible] Bonn republic. The talks [illegible] scheduled to resume next m[illegible]

The East Germans have de[illegible] that they will take Moscow's [illegible] on their own negotiations [illegible] Bonn, but some observers feel [illegible] anti-Bonn campaign signified [illegible] they did not want to have [illegible] Brandt-Stoph summit come [illegible] all or have it end in failure.

Meanwhile, allied officials [illegible] that talks with the Russians [illegible] Berlin were expected for [illegible] month.

A Western note to the Rus[illegible] specifying allied proposals w[illegible] sent to Moscow within the [illegible] week or ten days, it was [illegible] The talks are scheduled to be [illegible] in West Berlin.

Cambodia Issue[illegible] New Notes to F[illegible] Counterfeiters

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, [illegible] 24 (AP).—The National Ban[illegible] Cambodia ordered today th[illegible] 500-riel notes be turned in for [illegible] currency to "cut the wings [illegible] foreign attempts to sink our e[illegible]omy, independence and neutra[illegible]

A communiqué said the new [illegible] riel notes (worth about $2) w[illegible] be issued to combat a counte[illegible] operation, thought to have [illegible] mounted by an unspecified C[illegible]munist country with the aim [illegible] undermining the local econo[illegible]

Cambodians were given [illegible] March 7 to make the currency [illegible] change and were asked to do [illegible] "in a calm, orderly and disci[illegible] manner." Cambodian bank[illegible] from abroad would not be [illegible] changed "because they were [illegible] out of the country illegally."

The armed forces chief of [illegible] said in a radio message that [illegible] trict commanders were being [illegible]ed to "redouble surveillance [illegible] land, river and sea frontiers [illegible] well as all airports in order [illegible] stop and intercept clandestine [illegible] notes."

U.K. Ground Crews Put Ban On Arab, Israeli Airlines

(Continued from Page 1)

comment on the proposals, which were said to have been made through the U.S. Embassy in Israel.

State Department spokesman Carl Bartch, commenting on attacks against civilian airliners, said:

"Of course, we have consistently taken the position that all governments in the area [the Middle East] have a responsibility for controlling the activities of individuals and organizations operating in or from their territories."

Security Efforts Pressed

GENEVA, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Governmental and international efforts aimed at a drastic improvement in airline security multiplied today.

In Geneva, the International Air Transport Association's director general, Knut Hammarskjold, appealed to governments not to "harbor, support or protect directly or indirectly persons who are committing acts with intention to kill airline passengers and crew."

"The airlines are doing whatever is legally in their power to protect their passengers, crews and aircraft," he said.

"They cannot, however, succeed fully in their efforts without the equally energetic actions from governments through legislation and severe punishment of the criminals, and from airports and related authorities especially at transit airports, which is considered to be the weak link in the chain of counteractions, as proved by recent incidents."

The Austrian government today ordered a step-up of safety measures at the Vienna airport and said it would call on the International Civil Aviation Organization to deal with the problem of attacks on airliners.

An official statement said the measures would include increased attention to the registration of foreigners in Austria.

In Bonn, the West German government announced stiffened security measures to prevent the republic from becoming a "playground for foreign terrorists."

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the strict inspection of goods and passengers begun at all German airports after the grenade and bomb attacks on planes in Munich and Frankfurt would continue indefinitely.

In Amsterdam, shipments of mail and freight from Schiphol Airport to Israel were resumed today. But all shipments will be scrutinized and any suspect package will be kept in a depressurized room for 48 hours, an announcement said.

In Stockholm, the Swedish post office today imposed a temporary ban on all heavier airmail bound for Israel. Until further notice the post office will send by airmail only postcards and letters not weighing more than 100 grams.

Eban Blames Arab Countries In Part for Terrorist Acts

BONN, Feb. 24 (AP). — Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today assigned part of the blame for the latest terrorist attacks on airliners to Arab governments, which, he said, shelter and foster guerrilla organizations.

Mr. Eban spoke out strongly against any suspension of commercial air services, which he said would fulfill the aim of the attacks.

The Israeli foreign minister also attacked the French policy of unilaterally supplying arms to Arab states.

He said that because of French policy, the European governments lacked a consensus in their attitude to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

"There would be a consensus, I think, if French policy were different from what it is," he told a news conference half-way through the first official visit to West Germany by an Israeli cabinet minister.

Referring to the airline incidents, Mr. Eban said:

"The question is not what Israel will do—it is what the world will do, what will be done by those countries whose sovereignty is held in contempt by these groups and organizations who believe the whole world is open to them."

He called for a concerted international effort to condemn the attacks, consult on measures to protect international aviation and "avoid doing anything which would seem to reward these attacks."

Russia Seen as Foe

JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir reiterated today that she considers the Soviet Union just as much an enemy of Israel as the regime of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt.

Responding to a parliamentary question about an interview with a New York City radio station on Nov. 21 in which she made the statement, Mrs. Meir confirmed it.

She said that she held this view because of the "huge quantities of aggressive arms" the Russians are supplying Egypt "in the awareness these arms are for the destruction of Israel."

Tito and Nasser Confer at Aswan

ASWAN, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser today conferred with visiting Yugoslav President Tito, before taking his guest on a tour of the nearby High Dam site.

President Tito will fly to Tripoli tomorrow to see Libyan Premier Moamer Kazafuy.

A communiqué on the talks with President Nasser will be issued tomorrow. Sources said it was likely to contain a fresh denunciation of Israel for stepping up Middle East fighting.

This would be in line with the tone of President Tito's speech last night, in which he said Israel was becoming more aggressive. He called for urgent action by world leaders to halt the deterioration of the situation.

Rogers Foresees Larger Role for U.S. in Africa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday the United States would have to play a more important role in Africa in the future.

Mr. Rogers, who visited ten African nations in just over two weeks, said economic development was the most important problem facing African nations, but that population control and education are also critical.

He spoke with reporters at Andrews Air Force Base after a three-hour flight from Aruba in the Caribbean. He made a short stop at the resort island after completing the African trip.

Mr. Rogers was reporting to President Nixon this afternoon.

"We obviously are going to have to play a more important role in Africa in the next decade and I think our role should be one of friendship and cooperation to assist them [the African nations] in their development," he said.

U.S. Lawyers Fail to Endorse UN Convention on Genocide

By John P. MacKenzie

ATLANTA, Feb. 24 (WP).—The American Bar Association refused yesterday to endorse the United Nations convention against genocide, despite pleas that the Nixon administration needed the lawyers' help to win Senate ratification.

The ABA House of Delegates voted, 130 to 126, to adhere to its 1950 stand against the convention, a position that has been used by Senate opponents of the measure to keep it bottled up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 20 years.

Ambassador Rita Hauser, U.S. representative on the UN Commission on Human Rights, said that the vote was a disappointment but was not fatal to the administration's ratification drive. Both sides had expected a close vote.

Miss Hauser, whose efforts in the administration enlisted the support of Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Attorney General John N. Mitchell, said that she expected to tell the Senate that the vote was too close to count heavily against the international agreement.

38 Fail to Vote

Thirty-eight delegates did not vote in the 294-member house, which consists of state and local bar leaders from all over the nation.

The vote climaxed nearly three hours of vigorous, sometimes emotional debate that pitted many of the bar's most prominent Eastern, internationalist-minded members against conservative lawyers from the South and Midwest.

The convention, a post-World War II reaction to Nazi atrocities, makes it an international crime to commit acts "with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such." It is binding now on 75 nations.

Refusal Misunderstood

President Nixon, in a message urging Senate ratification last week, said America's refusal to adopt the convention was misunderstood in the world and harmed its interests, a point repeatedly stressed in the delegates' debate.

Opponents, however, reminded the house that the Black Panthers were charging federal officials and police with genocide. They said that Communist countries would use the pact as an excuse to haul military personnel and other American nationals before alien trial courts.

Miss Hauser told the delegates that Mr. Mitchell, before supporting the convention, went over every objection and took special care that American soldiers in Vietnam would not be prejudiced by it.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Very cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Overcast
ATHENS	16	61	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	18	65	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	4	39	Cloudy
BERLIN	-2	28	Snow
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	3	38	Very cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	16	61	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-3	27	Snow
COSTA D' SOL	18	64	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Rain
FLORENCE	7	45	Rain
FRANKFURT	5	41	Very cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Snow
HELSINKI	-5	23	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Sunny
LONDON	7	45	Showers
MADRID	15	59	Partly cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	-12	5	Sunny
MOSCOW	-3	27	Snow
MUNICH	3	37	Overcast
NEW YORK	8	46	Sunny
NICE	17	63	Partly cloudy
OSLO	-10	14	Partly cloudy
PARIS	8	46	Cloudy
PRAGUE	1	34	Very cloudy
ROME	14	57	Overcast
SOFIA	3	37	Snow
STOCKHOLM	-9	16	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	23	65	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	20	68	Partly cloudy
VENICE	8	46	Overcast
VIENNA	-1	30	Snow
WARSAW	-5	23	Sunny
WASHINGTON	18	64	Sunny
ZURICH	1	34	Overcast

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

Associated Press

THE COMING GENERATION—John Kennedy, 9-year-old son of the late U.S. President, adjusts his gloves before taking on the slopes of Mont Tremblant, Canada.

...e Appeals Likely

...gh Court Upholds Ruling ...gainst Calif. Abortion Law

By Robert Siner

...SHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The ...me Court let stand today a ... court opinion that the Cali... a abortion law was "uncon... tionally vague."

...California law barred abor... except "when necessary to ...e [the mother's] life."

...California attorney general, ... petition for review, had ask... the court to at least clarify the ... since two state courts have ... that similar statutes are con... tional while a federal judge ... District of Columbia held ... such a law was unconstitu...

...ty-five states have abortion ... similar to the California stat... and further challenges are ... planned in hopes that the ... court will eventually hand ... a definitive ruling on the ... ect.

Conviction Stands

... another ruling the high court ... unanimously refused to overturn ... criminal conviction of two men ... ged of mislabelling health food ... cts. But it also held that ... government could not use evi... against a defendant in a ... inal case which was coerced ... ril proceedings.

... Supreme Court reversed a ... court decision overturning ... convictions of the two men on ... ds that "it would stultify en... ment of federal law to require ... ernment agency, such as the ... invariably to choose either ... argo recommendation of a ... inal prosecution once it seeks ... relief or to defer civil proceed... pending the outcome of a ... inal trial."

... Justice Potter Stewart, speaking ... the court, said that such an ... would be tantamount to ... a corporate defendant in ... proceedings "immunity from ... ent criminal prosecution."

... However, he said that the lower ... was correct in holding that ... government may not use evi... against a defendant in a ... inal case which has been ... ced from him under penalty ... giving evidence or suf... a forfeiture of property," in ... civil action.

... Justice Stewart added that the ... and showed that in this case ... was no such violation.

State's Authority

... Supreme Court also reaf... today a ruling handed down ... year that the states have no ... tutional duty to equalize the ... y spent on education facilities ... in the state.

... a 6-2 decision, the high court ... a lower court finding ... noted that "deficiencies and differences" in Bath County, as compared to others in the state, could not be denied. The lower court also ruled that it had no authority to force Virginia to make sure that each county had the same share of its school costs paid by the state.

In other actions, the court:

● Let stand a lower court decision allowing the Federal Communications Commission to license pay-television stations and cleared the way for the first permanent system of pay-TV in the nation.

● Agreed to decide whether New York State could deny welfare payments to persons who refuse to allow case workers into their homes without a warrant.

● Took up the question of what actions should be taken against a criminal defendant who deliberately disrupts court proceedings, a case which could set precedents for the "Chicago Seven" appeal and similar cases.

● Set aside the conviction of a Nevada man for refusing induction into the Army on the grounds that he had tried to comply with draft regulations. The action was recommended by the Justice Department.

● Agreed to hear an appeal that claims that, under provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, cities in the Deep South must obtain federal approval to expand their boundaries and take in more white voters.

...Writers to Aid ...Teacher's Fight ...On Flag Pledge

...DGEWATER, Conn., Feb. 24 ...—Twenty-five residents of ... area, including novelist Wil... Styron and playwright Arthur ..., have organized a legal de... fund for a Roxbury English ... who has been suspended ... refusing to recite the Pledge ... Allegiance to the flag.

... group, which met Sunday ... Mrs. Clinton Hanover, who ... the seventh and eighth ..., said her constitutional ... had been "denied her as ... condition of employment."

... Hanover has maintained ... she cannot lead the class in ... ation of the pledge, which ... the phrase "with liberty ... justice for all," because minor... groups are denied liberty and ...

... is scheduled to appear in ... field Superior Court tomorrow ... effort to obtain a court in... to prevent the school ... from firing her.

Mrs. Romney in Mich. Race For U.S. Senate Nomination

By Jerry M. Flint

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 24 (NYT).—Mrs. Lenore Romney entered the Michigan U.S. Senate race yesterday.

The wife of the secretary of housing and urban affairs, George Romney, a former governor of Michigan, had said previously that she did not want to run for the Republican Senate nomination and that she would run only if the party insisted or drafted her.

But at a meeting of Republican leaders Saturday she failed to win the required 75 percent of the leadership vote for the designation as preferred candidate. In three ballots her best showing was 59 percent of the vote.

Mrs. Romney did not appear yesterday, but issued a statement of entry through the office of Gov. William G. Milliken, a Republican. He then promised to give her his full support and urged the state's Republican leaders to back her.

The governor's support will probably insure that she will become the party's preferred candidate to oppose Sen. Philip A. Hart, the Democratic incumbent, next November, although she must still qualify for the Senate race in a primary next August.

Mr. Romney, at a news conference yesterday in Ann Arbor, insisted that newspaper articles saying she had not been the popular choice of the Republican leaders last Saturday were wrong.

A conservative state senator, Robert J. Huber of Troy, a Detroit suburb, has vowed to enter the U.S. primary regardless of any consensus.

Donald W. Riegle jr., a second-term representative from Flint, Mich., made a strong showing in the battle for the preferred designation among the Republican leadership Saturday.

He first withdrew his name, then said that he might be back in the race later.

At a news conference here yesterday, Gov. Milliken indicated that Mr. Romney did not appreciate Mr. Riegle's move. The governor added:

"I have been notified by Congressman Don Riegle that he is standing by his original position not to seek the Republican preferred candidate designation for the U.S. Senate in the face of a declared candidacy of Mrs. Lenore Romney.

"The candidate who consistently received the majority of votes Saturday is therefore clearly the strongest candidate for the preferred designation. I have determined from that candidate that she is in the race to win the preferred designation and the election. Because Lenore Romney is such a strong and determined candidate, I am urging party leaders throughout the state to support her and designate her officially as our preferred candidate."

Mr. Romney remarked at his news conference that he had "a very independent wife." He also said there "isn't any question that she's the best-qualified" candidate and that a woman candidate for the Senate might have particular insights on such problems as lawlessness, obscenity and drugs.

Mrs. George Romney

Chicago Seven Lawyer Feels Convictions Will Be Reversed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—William M. Kunstler yesterday foresaw "a reasonable chance" that appeals will reverse the convictions of the Chicago Five for inciting riots and their lawyers for contempt of court.

Mr. Kunstler, chief defense attorney in the trial growing out of street fighting during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago, said appeals would be filed within two weeks.

The petitions will seek to overturn the convictions of five of the seven men charged and it will also attempt to upset the jail terms levied against Mr. Kunstler and another defense lawyer, Leonard Weinglass, for contempt of court.

Asked about prospects for the appeal, Mr. Kunstler said, "I think there is a reasonable chance that it will be successful."

"All I can do is just hope that we present a good case—as I think we will—and that they [the appeals courts] react accordingly," he said.

As for his own four-year prison term for contempt, Mr. Kunstler said he hoped he would not have to serve the full sentence.

"But I intend to serve whatever I have to serve. And I will do it with a certain amount of pride. I will hate every minute of the time [but] I think that I will probably be quite serene in my own mind because I think what I did was the right thing to do under the circumstances and if I have to pay for it. . . .

"I do it with a certain amount of feeling that maybe you have to pay for what you believe is right; and that makes it a little more bearable," Mr. Kunstler said.

The lawyer said the demonstrations that erupted around the nation after the conspiracy trial convictions were due to "frustration created by government and they're [the protesters] reacting *quite naturally*.

"I am not for violence," he said. "I really don't think that a few broken windows or some cans of paint thrown against a government building really have any significance whatsoever.

"So while I don't urge people to do it and don't condone it, I don't condemn it as well, because I think I understand it," Mr. Kunstler said.

Nixon Popularity Down 4 Points In Harris Poll

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP).—President Nixon's popularity with the American people has slipped four points—from 62 to 58 percent—since December, the Harris Poll reported yesterday.

The poll said the decline was due to public dissatisfaction with the state of the economy and administration measures to stem inflation.

Gallup Poll

No Democrat Yet Emerging As Top Vote-Getter for '72

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 24.—President Nixon holds a commanding lead over each of four possible Democratic rivals, with none of these Democrats as yet clearly emerging as his party's strongest vote-getter.

The four Democrats matched against President Nixon and George Wallace, third-party candidate in the 1968 election, are Sen. Edmund Muskie, Sen. Edward Kennedy, former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Eugene McCarthy. These men were recently selected as the top nomination choices for 1972 in a Gallup survey of the nation's Democrats.

President Nixon holds a 47 to 35 percent lead over Sen. Muskie, a 49 to 35 percent lead over Sen. Kennedy, a 50 to 33 percent lead over Mr. Humphrey, and a 55 to 24 percent lead over Sen. McCarthy.

Support for Mr. Wallace, the American Independent party candidate in 1968, shows no signs of fading, contrary to the usual pattern of support for defeated third-party candidates.

Mr. Wallace won 13.5 percent of the vote nationwide in the 1968 election—32.6 percent of the vote in the 13 Southern states and 7.9 percent outside the South.

Mr. Wallace's vote in the poll against President Nixon and Mr. Humphrey closely matches his performance in the election. He wins 30 percent of the vote in the South and 7 percent outside the South.

Mr. Wallace's vote in the South surpasses the vote given any of the four Democrats tested in this survey. He leads Mr. Humphrey in this region, 30 to 25 percent; Sen. Muskie, 28 to 23 percent; Sen. Kennedy 27 to 21 percent, and Sen. McCarthy, 28 to 19 percent.

On the other hand, he trails President Nixon by sizable margins in the case of each trial heat.

Details of Survey

A total of 1,173 registered voters were interviewed in more than 300 mathematically selected localities across the nation. Interviews were conducted in person by trained field workers during the period Jan. 30-Feb. 2.

Following is the question wording:

To get some idea of the national political situation at this early stage, suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and (name of Democratic candidate) *were the Democratic candidate and George Wallace ran again as a third-party candidate, which would you like to see win?*

He are the latest results based on the preferences of registered voters:

Nixon-Muskie-Wallace

Nixon	47%
Muskie	35
Wallace	13
Undecided	5

Nixon-Kennedy-Wallace

Nixon	49%
Kennedy	35
Wallace	11
Undecided	5

Nixon-Humphrey-Wallace

Nixon	50%
Humphrey	33
Wallace	13
Undecided	4

Nixon-McCarthy-Wallace

Nixon	55%
McCarthy	24
Wallace	12
Undecided	9

U.S. to Expand Safeguard System; Laird Promises Cutback on Bases

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today unveiled plans to defend a third U.S. missile base with Safeguard antiballistic missiles and to prepare five other sites for possible later expansion of the system.

The plans lay the groundwork for the adminstration to build at least two-thirds of a $12 billion system that some members of Congress fear will become even more expensive.

Mr. Laird, testifying before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, called it "the minimum we can do and must do" to defend against missiles of the Soviet Union and the emerging Red Chinese nuclear threat.

Speaking later at a news conference, Mr. Laird said the Pentagon will announce "massive" base reductions within the next 30 days. "Well over 100 bases" in the United States will be involved. He did not explain the remark.

May Be Conservative

Defense sources indicated that Laird's reference to well over 100 bases is conservative. These sources spoke of several hundred bases involved, with outright closing or reductions. Some major facilities may face the ax, including some naval shipyards, it was indicated.

The new base actions apparently are related to the planned cutback in U.S. armed strength as the United States gradually withdraws from the Vietnam war. U.S. service personnel is expected to be down by 550,000 by June, 1971.

The administration initiated the Safeguard system last year with defense of two Air Force Minuteman bases at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana and Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota.

Under the latest expansion, which will involve annual spending at this point of only $820 million, Mr. Laird said the administration plans to:

● Deploy an additional Safeguard defense site at Whitman Air Force Base and another Minuteman complex near St. Louis.

● Begin preparation work on five other sites "without a deployment commitment" in the Northeast, Northwest Wyoming, Washington, D.C., and the Michigan-Ohio area.

● Deploy additional short-range Sprint interceptors in the originally defended missile complexes at Grand Forks and Malmstrom.

U.S. Senator John O. Pastore, D., R.I., said before Mr. Laird's proposal that he opposes expansion of the Safeguard system until evaluation of the sites in Montana and North Dakota has been made.

Mr. Laird called the proposals "the only viable course" available to the administration in seeking to preserve U.S. security while trying to curb the arms race.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, in a statement for the committee, argued that expansion of Safeguard would not adversely affect the SALT talks with the Russians.

6 of Chicago 7 Given Haircuts

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Six of the Chicago Seven have lost their long hair to a Cook County jail barber.

David Dellinger, 54, and balding, was spared because his hair style conformed to jail standards.

Two of the six, Jerry Rubin and Lee Proines, also emerged from the shearing without beards.

Jail warden Winston E. Moore ordered the haircuts for "sanitary reasons."

Shriver Is Said to Have Resigned; Set to Seek Office in Maryland

By Peter A. Jay

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 24 (WP).—Sargent Shriver has submitted his resignation as U.S. ambassador to France and expects to return to Paris "for a month at the most" before moving to Maryland, according to a Maryland Shriver-for-Governor supporter.

Friends who conferred with Mr. Shriver in Washington and Maryland yesterday are more than ever convinced he will challenge incumbent Gov. Marvin Mandel, also a Democrat. The source of the resignation report, who refused to be identified, said he is now 75 *percent sure Mr. Shriver will run.* A week ago, he said he was 60 percent sure.

The report could not be confirmed through official channels, but at the White House, where ambassadorial resignations are normally announced, a spokesman for President Nixon would not deny the report.

A meeting between Negro officials in Maryland and Mr. Shriver was postponed yesterday because it conflicted with the visit of French President Georges Pompidou. The meeting, described by its organizers as a testing of potential electoral support for the ambassador in case he enters the gubernatorial primary, was rescheduled for Thursday night.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, February 25, 1970 *

Lost Illusions in Laos

The defeat of the Laotian government troops on the Plaine des Jarres has shattered some illusions about their fighting strength and awakened new fears of deeper American involvement on the continent of Asia. But what still holds the moral most relevant to the Paris negotiations and the Vietnamese war in general are the illusions the Pathet Lao and their North Vietnamese allies shattered long ago.

It should not be forgotten that the Royal Laotian government had been fighting a coalition of Neutralists and Communists when the second round of Geneva accords halted the shooting and created, in theory, a coalition government. But the coalition soon dissolved, and the former Neutralists were aligned with their former foes, the Royalists, to battle the Pathet Lao Communists—and the North Vietnamese.

In other words, Laos has been the most pertinent example (among quite a number of others) of the failure of political collaboration with the Communists, and of the disregard of North Vietnam for treaty obligations that seemed onerous to them.

It still remains true that the best solution for the difficulties of Laos would be a firm settlement in Vietnam—and the same holds true for Cambodia, whose ostensibly neutral borderlands are subject to recurrent violations by the belligerents. It is also true that any more costly American commitment in Laos would be bitterly resented by many in the United States.

But just as in Paris there is no real solace to be derived from illusions about the willingness of North Vietnam to settle for anything less than victory, so there can be no illusions about the interpretation which Hanoi placed upon the accords "ending" the Laotian war. North Vietnam might agree to make concessions if the path to complete and acknowledged victory is blocked. It will not do so because of any belief in negotiation, or in the freely expressed will of the people.

And the practical value of whatever concessions are won in negotiation will depend upon the purpose and the ability of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam to work out some practical settlement of their disputes among themselves—if necessary, against the military power of North Vietnam.

Pompidou and Politesse

There are apparently a lot of people in this country who do not approve of French policy in the Middle East (just as there are a lot of Frenchmen who apparently don't approve of it, either) and there are also some politicians in this country who see in this sentiment something they can exploit. So somebody in the office of the mayor of New York City has boldly let it be known that Mr. Lindsay is not going to have anything to do with the French president when he visits New York and Mayor Daley in Chicago has bravely passed the word that he is going to be on a "family picnic" when Mr. Pompidou comes to his town.

This is bush-league politics, the more so since it is apparently wholly gratuitous—as far as can be determined, Mayors Lindsay and Daley are making a big deal out of something that was never requested; Mr. Pompidou did not ask to see them. He might have expected common courtesy, however, the same simple *politesse* which an American president would hope for from officials in a foreign country, whatever the local sentiment might be about *our* foreign policy in, say, Vietnam.

And Mr. Pompidou might also have expected simple civility on the part of members of Congress—and he is apparently not going to get that either. A good many members of what is sometimes called the world's greatest deliberative body are apparently going to flounce out of the chamber rather than listen to the president of France, presumably because they think they know what he is going to say and they can't even bear the thought of listening to it. Another group is whipping up a petition denouncing French Mideast policy as "but one example" of a "potentially disastrous course of action on the part of the French government." They will apparently present this to Mr. Pompidou by way of showing the sort of stuff they are made of.

Well, we live in a time of petitions and protest, walkouts and boycotts, and while we tend to expect something a little loftier in style from our officeholders, we apparently shouldn't count on it.

There would seem to be some merit, however, in hearing what President Pompidou has to say before pelting him. Not that his views are likely to win over his American critics, of course, because we do have a very real quarrel with French policy in the Middle East. As we have noted more than once, there does not seem to be much sense in a sale of 110 of the fanciest French jet aircraft to Libya, leaving aside the question of whether the planes might ever be used in an Arab war against Israel. An arms deal of this size, at this time, cannot be anything but unsettling and those who do not like it have every right to protest. But this difference of opinion, and some others that will doubtless emerge in Mr. Pompidou's talks with President Nixon and in his public speeches, do not make France our enemy. There is too long a history of friendship and alliance for that, and there are too many things we do not disagree about. The president of France is an official visitor, a guest in our house, as it were. He has a right to be heard, and beyond that, to expect from American officials, whether mayors of great cities or members of Congress, a reasonable amount of simple courtesy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Air Terrorism

If the freedom of the right of travel and the freedom of air traffic cannot be maintained in any other way, then governments and airlines must be ready to break off the air links to the Arab states—at least until the time that the Arab governments prove they have done everything humanly possible to halt the organizations under their control from undermining international security.

—*From Der Tagespiegel (Berlin).*

* * *

The terrorists' hideouts [in the Mideast] must be destroyed. The governments in Amman, Beirut or Damascus must no longer be allowed the excuse that they are not strong enough to do so.

—*From Die Tat (Zurich).*

* * *

According to the newly founded Arab Unified Command for the guerrilla forces, there is said to have been discussions about the legitimacy of attacks on civil airlines. But there is no reason to draw any hopeful conclusions from these guerrilla statements. Bombs say more than words.

—*From Expressen (Stockholm).*

* * *

If nations, airline companies and other international bodies want to contribute to stopping the criminal acts that endanger all, they must take practical steps that would make it clear to the Arab countries that murderous aggression does not pay.

The state of Israel already has made it clear that if air links to it are interrupted, air links with Arab countries will be interrupted, too.

This bill shall be paid.

—*From Davar (Tel Aviv).*

* * *

It is really monstrous that people totally alien to the Arab-Israeli dispute should be murdered by extremist fanatics simply to prevent flights to Israel.

—*From Nea Politia (Athens).*

Test in Laos

The Communists have strengthened their position in the battle for domination of the former Indochina by recapturing the Plaine des Jarres, the strategic heartland of Laos. The royal seat of Luang Prabang is once again directly endangered, and with it the government of Souvanna Phouma in Vientiane. Moreover, as always, there is a complex connection between events in Laos and developments in neighboring Vietnam.

The Laotian government troops and the Meo tribesmen would be capable of handling the Pathet Lao alone, but not the North Vietnamese as well. The South Vietnamese Army could keep the Viet Cong in check, but it is questionable whether it can manage Hanoi's soldiers. It is difficult to see what forces are to prevent Communist North Vietnam from dominating all of what used to be Indochina, if the Americans make good their intention to withdraw.

—*From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 25, 1895

PARIS—The lessons of the Yalu River fight are being quickly put into practice by the governments of the world. Now the United States Navy is about to secure rapid-fire mechanisms for six-in. guns after several tests. It will be remembered that, after the Yalu River action, all the naval experts agreed that the Chinese vessels were not defeated because they were inferior to the Japanese, but because the latter were supplied with rapid-fire guns.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 25, 1920

LONDON—The House of Commons tonight gave a rousing reception to Lady Astor on the occasion of her maiden speech. The member for Plymouth argued against Prohibition and for the abolition of all unnecessary restrictions regarding the strength, supply and constitution of alcoholic beverages. She spoke in clear, ringing tones and, when a tremor appeared in her voice, she referred to the fact that she was the first woman to address the House.

'I'd Say He's More Half In Than Half Out.'

Manners Makyth Man

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—The United States is unique among nations in that it has always been an agglomerate of peoples who came—or whose ancestors came—from different lands to find their future in what was called the American Dream.

The national bloodstream has been continually invigorated by fresh transfusions from new sources and more and more "old" families discover they are less and less WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant), the fashionable hallmark a couple of generations ago.

It has long been the habit to speak of "hyphenated" Americans without any slight intended: Afro-Americans, Italo-Americans, Irish-Americans, Polish-Americans, German-Americans, Jewish-Americans, Catholic-Americans, to mention only a few more commonly designated subgroups.

Moreover, each subgroup, while feeling just as patriotic as any descendant of Mayflower Puritans, is on occasion subject to special emtional interest in its ancestral country.

During World War I there was wholly-unjustified worry about German-American communities when this country joined the Allied side. Japanese-Americans were shamefully treated during World War II. Irish-Americans experienced periods of intense Anglophobia. And today most Jewish-Americans are passionately committed to Israel.

During the 1946 Paris negotiations when the victors of World War II were arranging peace with Hitler's European partners, Secretary of State Byrnes received a cable from Florida's Sen. Pepper urging that Greece be awarded that part of south Albania called northern Epirus.

Pepper pointed out that Greek-Americans felt keenly on this point (which was disregarded) and also that he had a sizable constituency of Greek-American sponge fishermen. Byrnes mused sadly: "I keep getting messages on behalf of Polish-Americans, Greek-Americans, Italo-Americans. I am still waiting for one on behalf of American-Americans." What Byrnes forgot was that all Americans are "hyphenated."

French Guest

This kind of issue—so familiar to our history—arises again as French President Pompidou visits the United States as President Nixon's official guest. Because of Pompidou's decision to sell arms—above all Mirage aircraft—to Arab Libya, he is being subjected to sharp attacks by Jewish-Americans. The issue is *not* really whether the sale was wise: I remain to be convinced it was, but Mr. Nixon rather than Mayor Lindsay should argue our foreign policy views. The current issue is how to treat a respected friend and invited guest.

Manifestations are a familiar phenomenon of the American political scene and inevitable in a free country. But it is unwise to push such expressions beyond the bounds of diplomatic courtesy when foreign visitors are involved.

Rep. Podell, who has many Jewish-Americans in his constituency, is encouraging a boycott of Pompidou's appearance before a joint session of Congress. This is plain bad manners because the French president is our invited guest and represents our oldest ally.

Immature bad taste of the sort advocated by Podell or organizers of proposed demonstrations is ill-mannered, unsuitable and cannot help but redound unfavorably abroad, not only in France but in other lands accustomed to the idea that the United States, a global superpower, has gained sufficient poise to handle its responsibilities.

Moreover, there is a danger that excessive zeal could damage the cause demonstrators naively hope to defend. Diomede Catroux, distinguished president of the Franco-Israeli Friendship Society, wrote to Le Monde stressing the dangers of any effort to spoil Pompidou's visit, pleading for "an atmosphere of serenity and dignity" and warning against emotional miscalculations that could harm the cause of Franco-American solidarity.

Catroux, who is a devoted Catholic supporter of Israel, typifies a French feeling that resembles the American adage: "Politics stops at the waterfront." Even Pompidou's opponents may take offense if they fancy that he—and through him, France—had been insulted in the United States.

Nor should it be forgotten that Pompidou is making another important state visit this year—to Moscow. The Russians have already been ogling French officials in preparation for this trip and one thing they can guarantee is that there won't be any demonstrations of public hostility when Pompidou arrives—only serried friendship.

It might be well for Podell and other hot-brained enthusiasts to consider whether it is really in the interests of their cause, much less their country, to deliberately offend a sensitive, cultivated man while he is a guest in their own house.

Please Omit Flowers

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—It was a great ecumenical funeral they arranged last week for the 15-year-old policy called school desegregation. They said the kid never accomplished much when he was alive, but he sure drew a crowd for his burial.

The President and Vice-President of the United States came, and so did most of the Republicans and Democrats in the House and Senate, and they all threw a handful of dirt into the grave.

The obituaries had been written by the best commentators of the left, the right and the center, the New Republic's Alexander Bickel, the National Review's William Buckley and Newsweek's Stewart Alsop. They agreed it was a darn shame it happened, but the fool kid had been warned time and again to stay off buses and to quit messing around neighborhood schools. He just wouldn't listen.

They listed all the trouble the kid had caused in his short lifetime. He'd made race relations worse, they said, and helped pile up a vote for George Wallace. He'd caused violence in the schools. He'd scared the whites out into the suburbs and made the cities more segregated than before.

Unwanted Infant

Even those who had been the kid's friends and had tried to help him had to admit that the effort was costly when measured against the pitifully little genuine integration that had been achieved since the Supreme Court delivered the unwanted infant on the nation's doorstep that May Monday in 1954.

There was no call for an inquest into the cause of death. Maybe it could have been shown that what really killed integration was the unwillingness of the white majority to take the cost and inconvenience of desegregating the schools. But everyone knew the cost—in dollars and in disruption of familiar patterns—was bound to go up, and most agreed it was better the kid was dead, with no questions asked.

One of the new "realists" was Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., who has progressed in only ten years from being John Kennedy's favorite governor to being John Stennis's favorite senator. He came pretty close to telling the truth at the funeral when he said: "We are talking about a segregated society . . . it is not the kids who are racists; it is the adults who are racists. I do not want to make the children innocent pawns."

But even Ribicoff, the supreme realist, could not quite bring himself to admit what it was that had been killed—or even that a death had occurred. He kept talking about opening the suburbs to Negroes and making big improvements in ghetto schools—trying to comfort the bereaved.

However, the kid's friends know now that desegregation is probably finished, except in those rare communities where local conditions and attitudes are so favorable that the federal courts can enforce their orders with the minimal help likely to be available from federal, state or local authorities. No politicians—and few judges—will work very hard at propping up a corpse.

Most of the country will now revert to the reservation policy, as Sen. Clifford Hansen, R., Wyo., suggested, when he compared the "mistake" of integration to the "mistake" of sending Indian children off the reservations to school.

Urban Reserve?

It is, of course, a somewhat chancier proposition to adopt a reservation policy for 23 million blacks, whose reservations are the centers of our cities, than it is to impose that policy on 5,000 Indians in Wyoming.

But even if every Negro parent passively accepted reservation status for his children, which will not happen, one would still have to ask how much of the soul of America was in the casket that was buried last week. This was the question Leon Panetta, the ousted administration civil rights official, Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., and a few others tried unavailingly to raise at last week's state funeral.

School desegregation was a last, desperate effort to erase the ugly heritage of slavery. It was an effort to vindicate in the next generation the founders' faith that this could be one nation of many peoples, a free society based on the equality of all men.

History may judge that that vision was foreordained to failure by the tragic fact that slavery preceded independence on our continent.

But that is a judgment only history can make, and the test of statesmanship today surely must be resistance to that fateful admission of failure.

It is tragic that a President who only a month ago spoke of giving this country "the lift of a driving dream" should have acquiesced, with nary a protest, in the death of the American dream.

Two-Pronged Confusion

U.S. Policy in Africa

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI, Kenya.—White Africa finds reason for cheer in last week's foreign policy message by President Nixon. Parts of black Africa are more sympathetic to the words uttered by Secretary of State William P. Rogers during his just completed tour of Africa.

There seem to be only differences of emphasis in the two prongs of the Nixon administration's first diplomatic assault on Africa, but they are sufficient to keep both sides in Africa's racial confrontation wondering what America's real intentions toward this continent are.

"Realistic and refreshing," Rhodesia's Minister of External Affairs, Jack Howman, called Nixon's message. South Africa also found parts of the message positive.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who is committed to overturning the white regimes of the south, "appears to have succeeded in influencing official American thinking on the problem of southern Africa," the Times of Zambia said after Rogers outlined his views on African policy in Kinshasa, the Congo, the same day.

Sam Odaka, Uganda's foreign minister, who usually agrees with Zambia and disagrees with Rhodesia, disagreed with both. The United States has embraced Kaunda's call for peaceful change in southern Africa to "water it down" and provide an answer to "criticism of policies and trading with South Africa," while continuing both, he said.

Awkward Timing

The Rogers trip was supposed to dispel such confusion, Nixon indicated earlier this month while seeing the secretary off. "We will be developing African policy based on his findings," the President said.

But while Rogers was still on tour, Nixon delivered his views on Africa as part of his State of the World message. The timing seems to have sharply lessened the impact here of the secretary's visit.

"Surely it would have been better to have waited until Rogers returned before putting over a viewpoint on Africa," The Times of Zambia editorialized as Rogers's jet airliner streaked back toward the United States last weekend. "Otherwise, what was the point of his trip?"

That is the question that is provoking such different answers in Africa now.

Rhodesia and South Africa may be a little less apprehensive about America's role on the continent. South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller welcomed Nixon's pledge of noninterference in the internal affairs of any African country.

Pretoria apparently feels this should rule out American aid to liberation movements or an economic boycott of South Africa.

Neither Rogers nor Nixon, for all their African activity of the past two weeks, have given an answer to the question that is uppermost in the minds of Central and East African officials: Will the United States close its consulate in Rhodesia? This silence may be encouraging to Salisbury.

Nixon, while abhorring the racial policies of the white regimes, did not specifically say the United States was opposed to those regimes, and did not mention black majority rule. He endorsed a "peaceful settlement" of racial problems in southern Africa. But he warned that they "will not be solved quickly" and cannot be solved by violence.

In Kinshasa, Secretary Rogers said the United States specifically "opposes the continuation in Africa of systems based on racial discrimination. Their continuance is not in the interest of stability and development of the continent."

The differences in the two statements bolstered the impression voiced by The Times of Zambia—that Rogers had indeed been impressed by Kaunda's arguments and might argue for a more active role for the United States.

'Domestic Parallel'

But officials here are aware of apparently reliable reports emanating from Washington that the State Department has already recommended a more liberal line, such as closing the consulate in Rhodesia, and has been thus far rebuffed by the White House.

This causes them to wonder about the weight Nixon will give to Rogers's views when he reports. "To those of us who watch American affairs," said an African diplomat, "there is a disturbing domestic parallel in Mr. Nixon's Africa approach. Could he be embracing the Lusaka manifesto in order to smother it, as he did with black capitalism?"

There are also African officials who feel that, while the United States has not designed its new "low profile" policy to help South Africa and Rhodesia, the effect will be to do just that.

Despite American denials, some officials here see the Nixon policy as "neo-isolationism." They point to the stress Nixon and Secretary Rogers laid on noninvolvement in African affairs last week, and the hints that the $160 million foreign aid budget for Africa might be reduced even more.

"We never expected there to be any American cemeteries in Africa," a minor official of the Organization of African Unity said last week, taking note of one of the most publicized remarks made by Rogers.

"What we did hope for was more funds for development, and especially American money to support for the liberation movements. The U.S. is letting them go to the Communists, who will give them money. That's just what South Africa wants. They think America will be on their side one day."

Letters

'7' vs. the Court

In his article "Breeding Contempt for Law" (Feb. 21-22), Anthony Lewis seeks, in a wholly tendentious manner, to present British legal and "informed" public opinion as being substantially sympathetic to the views that he and other such supporters of the "Chicago Seven" wish to impose upon their readers.

There are indeed some Britons who hold these views, they being largely influenced with regard to U.S. affairs by the expert opinions and reports of such as Mr. Lewis, but they remain quite untypical of British legal and public opinion, "informed" or otherwise.

The behavior of the Chicago Seven and their supporters, before and during the U.S. Democratic Convention, was totally abhorrent to British concepts of permissible political action. Had a similar trial for riot or incitement to riot been held in a British court, sentences of contempt would have been handed down from the bench at the first whisper of contempt of court on the part of anyone present, and such sentences would have remained in force until those concerned had "purged their contempt" and fully submitted to the authority of the court. Long, fixed sentences would not have had to be imposed for that reason alone.

One cannot, as yet, conceive of any U.K. counsel acting in the manner reported of the Chicago defense attorneys, but it is certain that the slightest manifestation of such conduct would have resulted in their permanent expulsion from the legal profession.

The attempt to transfer responsibility for the Chicago fiasco on Judge Hoffman represents a great disservice to the liberal ideal that Mr. Lewis is concerned with, viz. the promotion of the integrity of the political and judicial process both in Chicago and elsewhere, and his employment of such Humpty-Dumptyish reasoning is but another example of the moral plague which seems to be depriving too many intelligent journalists of ordinary common sense.

P. LITTMAN

Geneva.

Four Rs

President Nixon said in Chicago he would like to give the nation three Rs—reform, restoration, renewal.

He forgot the fourth R he already has given us: recession.

LEO WIEGLER

Lugano, Switzerland.

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هكذا من الأصل

Stewart Sees No Food Cost Jump in EEC

Defends Entry Bid in Commons Debate

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart told Parliament today there would be no sudden, huge rise in food prices if Britain joins the European Common Market.

But opinion polls in recent months show that the British have been strongly against the idea of joining the market, largely from fear that food costs will soar.

But Mr. Stewart, opening a debate of Commons debate on the issue, declared that during the 1960s food prices actually rose faster in Britain than they did in the European Economic Community "Six." Despite the polls, Mr. Stewart made a strong reaffirmation that the government wants to join the Common Market.

"We desire that negotiations should be opened and we are confident that they should succeed," he said.

"It would be clearly quite wrong to suggest that entry into the community means some massive and sudden rise in the price of food beyond that to which we have been accustomed," he added.

Prices and Wages

Mr. Stewart said that between 1958 and 1968 food prices in Britain rose 33 percent, compared with about 30 percent in Common Market countries.

Meanwhile, Britain's wages rose more slowly—61.8 percent here and between 63 and 106 percent in Common Market countries.

Fears of higher food prices because of the Common Market's agricultural policy have helped turn public opinion from 61 percent in favor of joining in 1966 to 32 percent against joining in a poll this month.

Opposition has grown since the government published a white paper Feb. 10 estimating the cost of joining at between £100 million and £1.1 billion ($240 million and $2.640 billion), depending on the terms of entry, still to be negotiated.

500 Cypriot Youths Protest Soviet Stand

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Feb. 24 (AP).—About 500 Greek Cypriot teenage students left their classes today to demonstrate outside the Soviet Embassy in Nicosia. They burned two Soviet flags during the protest.

The demonstration was held to protest last week's statement by the official Soviet news agency, Tass, which accused Greek Army officers in Cyprus of supporting the outlawed Greek Cypriot pro-Greek "national front" terrorist organization.

Soviet Paper Sighs Over The Excess of Leninmania

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Russians can have their cake, but they can't eat a chocolate Lenin medal first.

This was the message given the Soviet public today in an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda, the Communist youth organization newspaper, complaining of excess in the celebration this year of the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

The newspaper criticized not only chocolate medals, but vacuum cleaners, dance contests, and a suggestion that every building in Moscow be adorned with a brick silhouette of Lenin—all in connection with the centennial honoring the founder of the Soviet state, who was born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov April 22, 1870, and died 54 years later.

The newspaper did not, however, complain about other manifestations of Leninglut—millions of copies of his writings in bookstores, lapel pins and metal busts, signs and posters throughout the capital—that are a collective eyesore to many sincere, sensitive Soviet citizens.

But the chocolate-medal makers received a scolding for their ambition. According to the newspaper, F. Porkhayeva, director of the Babaevsky candy factory, said the decision to make the medals was a collective one, approved by the Moscow regional foodstuff administration. The medals, which depict a light bulb emitting rays on the dates 1870-1970, were designed after a proposal that Lenin's profile be reproduced in chocolate bas-relief was rejected.

The newspaper said that the medals were being sold with cakes in Moscow, but that they did not improve their taste. "Perhaps the medal shows that the cake is of exceptionally high quality," the article said, "but they don't look any better than the others, so why the medal?"

Not by candy medals alone, the newspaper said, was the centennial being over-commemorated. An engineer named Mikhailik, from Lvov, "proudly reports the creation of the 'jubilee' vacuum cleaner," the article said. And a letter from Kiev proposed a lottery in which the prizes would be Leninania from local museums.

The newspaper also received an invitation from a school to a ballroom dancing competition, dedicated to the centennial. In addition, V. Sirotkin, of Moscow, proposed that the façades of all Moscow buildings be decorated with profiles of Lenin. The profiles would be made of brick and Mr. Sirotkin gave technical advice on how to make and install them.

"Why do we need all this gas bag and pomp?" the newspaper said. "Our loyalty to Lenin's ideas lies first of all in the struggle to increase labor productivity, and in our approach to unsolved problems, and intolerance of shortcomings."

Cyclone Wrecks Rebuilt Village

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The village of Nosy Varika in southeast Madagascar was entirely destroyed yesterday for the second time when Cyclone Jane hit the island.

The village of 1,400 people had been rebuilt since it was wiped off the map by Cyclone Dany last January. Heavy damage was also reported from Vatomandry in the east of the country. In the south, Ampanihy was threatened by floods and the Finanarantsoa area was in a state of alert.

Foreign Minister Visits Harmel

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter arrived here today for a two-day visit during which he will have talks with his Belgian counterpart, Pierre Harmel. Main topic of their discussions will be the prospects for a conference to discuss European security.

Associated Press.

FOREST OF JOY—Faithful to their ancestors, the youth of Akita do battle in the way of old Japan, when samurai were more than movie props. Wielding long bamboo poles, they whack at each other during a 30-minute exercise accompanied by drums and sirens. Police reported that several of the helmeted participants were injured.

British Woman Will Receive Egg Fertilized in Laboratory

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—A leading British gynecologist claimed tonight that scientists here might be able to produce a child conceived outside the body—in the laboratory—within a year.

Dr. Patrick Steptoe told television viewers that Mrs. Silvia Allen, 34, who is childless after five years of marriage, is taking part in an experiment to produce such a baby.

He said that the method involves removal of the female egg from the ovary, its fertilization in a laboratory and the replacement of the egg in the woman's womb.

Dr. Steptoe claimed that the first part of the experiment—the fertilizing of the egg—had been successful.

Mrs. Allen, who appeared with Dr. Steptoe on the TV program, said: "One egg was removed and they succeeded in fertilizing it with my husband's spermatozoa. It happened in the hospital."

Both she and her husband admitted that there were risks involved, and that there was a danger of losing the baby. Dr. Steptoe said, however, that test-tube births with animals had proved successful. He gave no indication as to when the fertilized ovum would be reinserted in the womb of his patient.

The program brought an instant reaction from Dr. Kit Pedlar, head of a scientific research unit at London University, who warned:

"If you extend this experiment a little bit, it is a question of biological engineering. A general might order 100,000 troops to be produced. This can only be stopped by the public making some sort of objection."

Dr. Steptoe said that he had no moral qualms himself, but admitted: "We do need help from public opinion—discussion with scientists, doctors and perhaps clergymen."

No Moral Qualms

The doctor said that, apart from Mrs. Allen, he had about 50 other childless women ready to go through with the experiment.

Dr. Steptoe said that "we can obtain eggs from the womb by a very simple operation.

"The operation causes very little disturbance," he said, "and the woman should completely recover in less than 24 hours."

Three Astronauts In Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The three Apollo-12 astronauts arrived here by plane today from Lisbon for a one-day visit.

Capt. Charles Conrad jr., Capt. Richard F. Gordon jr., Capt. Alan L. Bean and their wives were greeted by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, U.S. Ambassador Kingdon Gould jr., and a cheering crowd.

Later they were received in audience by Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine Charlotte. Tonight they were to be guests of honor at a dinner given by Premier Pierre Werner.

The astronauts and their wives leave tomorrow morning for Copenhagen.

Scientists Say Lunar Crust Shows Earth-Like Evolution

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Scientists reported yesterday that chemical evidence is pointing more and more to the conclusion that the moon is not a homogeneous body but, like the earth, has a crust.

This lends further support to the theory that the moon was heated to the melting point sometime early in its history. But it leaves unsolved the cause or extent of the melting.

The same evidence, scientists said here at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, also helps to explain the nature of the lunar highlands and why the lunar plains—the maria, or seas—are darker and denser than the highlands.

Dr. Anthony Turkevich of the University of Chicago said that analysis of samples returned by Apollo-11 astronauts and data from the Surveyor unmanned probes indicated that the highlands "can be thought of as comparable to the continents of the earth, floating like icebergs on a more dense medium of deeper rocks."

Dr. Turkevich is a professor of chemistry at the Enrico Fermi Institute at the University of Chicago.

A leading authority on lunar chemistry, Dr. Turkevich designed a chemical-analysis experiment that was part of three of the Surveyor missions, two to the lunar plains and one to the highland region near the crater Tycho. The latter flight provides the only chemical basis of comparison thus far between the plains and the highlands.

The plains are darker and denser than the highlands, Dr. Turkevich reported, because they have more than twice the abundance of elements heavier than calcium—titanium, chromium and iron, for example—than the highlands. Since these heavier elements tend to make earth rocks appear darker, they presumably cause the dark lunar features that are commonly referred to as the face of the "man in the moon."

Compared to Earth

Dr. Turkevich then used the analogy of the earth's continents and ocean floors. The continents, like the lunar highlands, are made up of less-dense material. The ocean floors, like the lunar plains, are denser and have thus sunk to lower levels.

Moreover, the chemical composition of the highland material also provides "evidence for a crust on the moon."

The highlands account for 80 percent of the lunar surface. Yet the density of the rocks inferred from the chemical composition is less than that of the moon as a whole, Dr. Turkevich noted.

Therefore, he concluded:

"This suggests that, at an early stage, a significant fraction of the moon was molten enough to allow the separation of the lighter, higher-melting-point material which rose to the surface and formed this crust."

German Who Shot Dutschke Kills Himself in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Josef Bachmann, the 25-year-old house painter who tried to assassinate left-wing student leader Rudi Dutschke, has committed suicide, West Berlin authorities said today.

He was found in his prison cell, where he was serving a seven-year term for the attempt on Mr. Dutschke's life, with a plastic bag over his head.

Officials said Bachmann had tried several times before to kill himself. He shot Mr. Dutschke in April, 1968, seriously wounding him. He testified that he had decided to kill Mr. Dutschke because he thought he was a Communist.

Mr. Dutschke, his American-born wife and their two children, now live in London.

Rumor Holds Crucial Talks Amid Unrest

Italian Students, Labor, Navy Voice Discontent

ROME, Feb. 24 (AP).—Premier-designate Mariano Rumor met tonight with the leaders of Italy's four center-left parties, as student and labor unrest increased the uneasiness in the country.

The summit meeting called by Mr. Rumor was a final effort to clear the way for the formation of Italy's 31st post-Fascist government.

The new cabinet will have to face problems that have piled up in the eight months Italy has been ruled by a weak, faction-split minority government.

At tonight's meeting Mr. Rumor and the secretaries of his Christian Democratic party, of the two Socialist parties and of the tiny Republican party were expected to debate the thorny issue of divorce, which involves relations between the Italian state and the Vatican.

To Discuss Amnesty

Two delegations formed by representatives of the four parties were to meet separately this evening to discuss two other issues on Mr. Rumor's agenda—a proposed amnesty for workers and students arrested during riots the past autumn and the future cabinet's economic policy.

"By tomorrow we will know what the outcome of these political talks will be," said Antonio Cariglia, vice-secretary of the Unitarian Socialist party. "Tonight's round of talks is decisive."

As Mr. Rumor tried to wind up successfully his efforts to form a new cabinet, right-wing and left-wing youths clashed in Rome, first among themselves, then with police. The youths clashed on the university campus after holding separate meetings in two faculty buildings. The leftists outnumbered the rightists and chased them inside the law-faculty building.

As the youths fought inside the building, riot police stormed the campus and separated the two groups. The police had been called in by Prof. Pietro Agostino d'Avack, rector of the university.

Police and youths clashed inside and outside the university grounds. The students set up barricades with parked automobiles and pelted the police with stones, sticks and other objects.

The police fought back with tear-gas bombs and clubs. Police held a dozen youths for questioning after the clashes. About 20 persons were injured.

The country's 120,000 power workers moved into the second day of a scheduled 72-hour nationwide walkout to demand higher pay and certain fringe benefits.

Intermittent strikes halted public transport in Milan and other cities in Lombardy today for three hours. Similar walkouts are scheduled in other cities throughout the week.

Meanwhile, Adm. Gino Birindelli's sharp criticism of politicians stirred a storm today.

The commander-in-chief of the Italian fleet said Sunday that "our seamen are fed up with being forgotten by everyone... We have a splendid fleet, but we are lacking funds even for ordinary maintenance.

"Our crews are insufficient and the men are fed up with being considered second-class citizens. If they don't want to give us the material and moral support we need to do our duty, let them tell us so. We will move over to the other side of the barricade and look for new jobs."

Cubans Execute Exile For Anti-Castro Plot

MIAMI, Feb. 24 (AP).—A Cuban firing squad has executed an exile who infiltrated his country to fight the Fidel Castro regime, the Havana radio reported yesterday. Executed was Jose Antonio Quesada of Escambray.

The broadcast said a revolutionary tribunal at Guantanamo in eastern Cuba sentenced Mr. Quesada to death, charging he landed on an eastern Cuban coast on Sept. 12. Authorities seized his rifle, a .45-caliber pistol, ammunition, a camera, a compass, binoculars and an aluminum boat.

79 Americans to Cuba

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (AP).—A group of 79 Americans, mostly from California, flew to Cuba last night for a two-month visit as volunteer sugar cane cutters.

When the Nazis Tried to Starve Out Britain by Beetle-Bombing Crops

YARMOUTH, England, Feb. 24 (AP).—Germany attempted to destroy Britain's potato crops during World War II by bombing them with Colorado beetles, a prominent naturalist and author said yesterday.

Richard Ford, a retired British museum official, said, "The first Colorado beetle bomb was dropped in 1943 about one mile northwest of the little island [Isle of Wight] village of Chale.

"We beat the problem with the aid of teams of evacuee children who came from either London or Portsmouth. They were pledged not to talk and they helped me round up the beetles.

"It was my duty to kill them immediately so I plunged them into boiling water," he said.

The black and yellow striped beetle, a scourge of potato crops, was first discovered in the mountains of North America in 1820. It was noticed in Europe in 1877, but remained quiet until the end of World War II, when American supply ships docking in France brought some across the Atlantic.

Mr. Ford said his campaign against the beetle during the war "was highly secret because the government did not want to cause alarm among the public."

"How many of these Colorado beetle bombs were dropped in England I do not know, but I personally had to deal with another bomb in Sussex," Mr. Ford said. He said the bombs were "rather crude cardboard containers" containing either 50 or 100 beetles.

Garaudy Says Soviet Chiefs Are Punishing Rebel Parties

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Feb. 24 (WP).—A former member of the French Communist Politburo has formally charged Leonid I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders with a deliberate campaign to punish or split all Communist parties that oppose the Russian occupation of Czechoslovakia.

The charge is made by Roger Garaudy, the Marxist philosopher excluded from the party leadership earlier this month, in a new book to be published here tomorrow. A Communist party member since 1933 and Politburo member since 1956, Mr. Garaudy implies strongly that his own exclusion was inspired by the Kremlin.

In his book, titled "The Whole Truth," Mr. Garaudy provides details on Soviet-inspired maneuvers among the Italian, Spanish, Austrian, Greek and Finnish Communist parties during the 18 months since the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. He traces the campaign to a statement made by Mr. Brezhnev to Czechoslovak reform leader Alexander Dubcek at the Cierna conference three weeks before the invasion.

When Mr. Dubcek warned the Russian party chief that an invasion would be condemned by most European Communist parties, Mr. Brezhnev replied "brutally" (according to Mr. Garaudy): "Whoever dares do that, we have the means of reducing to the state of grouplets."

'Blackmail' Seen

Mr. Garaudy's most interesting disclosures concern what he calls "flagrant" Soviet intervention inside the Italian Communist party, which is the largest in Europe. He charges that Soviet "blackmail," including the threat of financing a split in the party, was responsible for the Italian party leaders' decision to condemn the independent-minded Communists grouped around the magazine Il Manifesto.

After the Soviet news agency, Tass, and party organ Pravda had called for the expulsion of the Manifesto group, Mr. Garaudy reports that "certain elements, who approved Soviet behavior in Czechoslovakia, threatened the leadership with organizing factional activity: if the editors of Manifesto are not expelled, "we have the means to create a magazine with the opposite tendency."

Later, Mr. Garaudy recounts, the Soviet leaders created a new magazine of Italian-Soviet friendship, based on a local chapter of the friendship society, to compete with the existing magazine run by the national society, which had been critical of Soviet conduct. Furthermore, he says, an old party weekly called Vie Nuove, "escaping henceforth both the financial and political control" of the Italian party, became a reliable Soviet organ after the removal of its entire staff with the single exception of the publisher.

"Up to now in Italy," Mr. Garaudy writes, "the efforts of the Soviet leaders at 'normalization' have been held in check" by Italian party leaders determined to maintain their independence. However, he says, Soviet pressures have "limited the movements of a leadership rightly desirous of maintaining party unity."

The Italian Communist party has long been considered the only West European Communist party no longer dependent on Soviet financial subsidies. However, Soviet threats of financing splits and rival parties in Italy, France and other countries were reported by Communist sources within a month after the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Garaudy charges the Soviet leaders with responsibility for the splits that have already occurred in the Greek, Austrian and Finnish Communist parties. He declares that the Kremlin similarly attempted to split the Spanish party "by organizing a pro-Soviet faction among the Spanish Communists living in Moscow" against the party leaders, Dolores Ibarruri (known as "La Pasionaria") and Santiago Carillo.

However, Mr. Garaudy says, "thanks to the vigilance and authority of La Pasionaria," the Kremlin effort failed and "the two neo-Stalinists attempting this sabotage in the Central Committee were expelled."

As a result, Mr. Garaudy charges, the Soviet leaders changed their policy toward Generalissimo Francisco Franco "in order to punish the Spanish Communist party for its struggle to be independent."

After a diplomatic boycott lasting 30 years, Gen. Franco's foreign minister was received in Moscow last month. A few days later, Polish ships began delivering coal to Spain in the midst of a strike by coal miners in the Asturias. Mr. Garaudy quotes underground Spanish Communist publications denouncing this aid to the regime.

According to Mr. Garaudy, Soviet economic aid to the colonels' regime in Greece was also motivated by the Kremlin's desire to punish that country's underground and imprisoned Communist leaders for their continued condemnation of the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Garaudy accuses the Soviet leaders of "systematic dividing and weakening" of all Communists "who do not identify attachment to the Soviet Union with blind submission to their present leaders."

"I accuse the present Soviet leaders," he writes, "of preferring and supporting any regime whatever, rather than aiding the rise of any Communist party which might offer a socialism which differs from the Soviet model and thus place the model in question."

Mr. Garaudy believes that the "dogmatism" of Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues, "and their refusal to consider anything which does not conform to their outdated schemas," is not only harming the international Communist movement, but retarding the development of the Soviet economy—which he describes as "corseted by the apparatus and suffocating from the refusal to permit individual initiatives to develop democratically."

AP.

Roger Garaudy

For the Soviet Union in the future, Mr. Garaudy foresees two possibilities: "either a palace revolution, like the one that removed [Nikita] Khrushchev, will eliminate Brezhnev and his team and, after several convulsions, a turn will finally be taken to proceed along the path opened by Marx and Lenin; or else the army will intervene to perpetuate the system and its apparatus."

Although excluded from the party Politburo and Central Committee at the Nanterre congress three weeks ago, Mr. Garaudy remains a Communist party member. However, as his book notes, Pravda's bitter attacks on him suggest that expulsion from the party may follow.

5 Young Poles Sent to Prison For Subversion

WARSAW, Feb. 24 (AP).—Five young Poles were convicted today of distributing alleged anti-state material and given sentences ranging from three to four and one-half years by a Warsaw court.

Their sentences, however, were reduced by from one year to 21 months under a 1969 general amnesty in honor of Communist Poland's 25th anniversary.

Four defendants were found guilty of passing information on 1968 student demonstrations here to the Literary Institute of Paris, a Polish émigré publishing house that prints articles and books about Poland.

The four—Maciej Kozlowski, 27, Maria Tworkowska, 31, Krzysztof Szymborski, 29, and Jakub Kaprinski, 30, were charged with collecting and smuggling information in and out of the country for the institute.

In reading the decision, court president Ryszard Bodecki accused the Paris institute of "ideological subversion" and acting to develop an illegal information network, "insured by imperialism."

$400,000 in Gold Missing at Orly

PARIS, Feb. 24 (AP).—Thieves stole almost 800 pounds of gold valued at about $400,000 from the safe of a customs broker at Orly Airport last night.

The gold bars were being shipped by a Paris metal merchant to a client in Saudi Arabia. The shipment arrived last night at the airport and was put into the safe. This morning the safe was empty, although there were no traces that the door had been forced open.

Packages of Spanish currency worth $25,000 also were taken.

Smallpox Reported In Eastern France

FORBACH, France, Feb. 24 (AP).—A hospital was ordered closed to visitors for a month yesterday in this eastern French city after a 70-year-old woman was hospitalized for smallpox.

Hospital officials said that doctors, nurses and other staff members would not be allowed out of the hospital for at least two days.

Two cases of smallpox were diagnosed last week in Trier, Germany, about 60 miles from Forbach.

Music in London

Adding Soul to the Standards

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Lou Rawls, who has a good head on his shoulders as well as a fine baritone in his throat, was talking about ballads.

"Public taste," he observed, "doesn't change as fast as popular fashion. That's one of the reasons why I'm trying to escape categorization as a hard rock and soul singer. The blues bag is big right now, and it has done well by me. But ballads have been around a lot longer than rock. They'll still be around when the next fashionable style comes along. And they reach a wider and more stable public."

Lou, who won a Grammy Award for the best rhythm-and-blues single two years ago with "Dead End Street," was talking about those songs known in the music trade as "standards," the songs everybody knows and loves year in and year out, the heart songs that survive a variety of performance styles. And he sees in them a bridge from categorized stardom to the household word.

Lou Rawls

Morning Coffee

He was having a morning coffee in his service flat overlooking Hyde Park, and it may have been the view, combined with the hum of traffic on Park Lane, that had him thinking in terms of projections forward and backward in his own career.

"Actually," he reflected, "there are two parts to this bridge today. One is the song, of course, the material. The other is TV. You can sing to thousands in clubs and on personal appearance tours. You can reach millions on records and tape. But for the scores of millions it's TV. And you can't survive on TV with rhythm-and-blues, rock and soul alone. For TV you need the standards."

This lithe, personable ex-parachutist should know. He has been on most of the big TV shows in the past two years—with Dean Martin, Ed Sullivan, Joey Bishop, Red Skelton and Johnny Cash. He had been in London a month ago for a spot on the Engelbert Humperdinck Show, and he was here again, last week, for a bigger exposure on the Tom Jones Show.

But even that is not enough for this young singer who dares both to sing and to dream "The Impossible Dream." He substituted as host on the Dean Martin Show, last summer, and the effect was heady. "That's what really counts," he recalled. "A spot is all very well. But when you're host, when it's your own show, that's when people recognize you when you walk down the street."

Touch of Soul

Lou's arrival on TV has been due partly to a good voice, good looks, a smart appearance and a professional know-how and assurance gained in the course of a career that has taken him from the gospel choirs of Chicago and a gospel group known as the Pilgrim Travelers to the top club dates and gold records. But it has also been due to his determination to add something other than soul to his repertoire and, of course, to add a touch of soul to the standards.

It was this question of repertoire that had got him on to the subject of ballads, past and present. Lou knows all about Berlin, Kern, Gershwin, Porter and Rodgers, of course, and he sings them. On the Humperdinck show he even sang "Old Man River." But his eyes light up when he speaks of the young song writers of today.

"I think," he said, "that we may be working into a second golden age of American song writers. Take Jim Webb, for example. Not yet 25, and he's had 'Up, Up and Away,' 'By the Time I Get to Phoenix,' 'McArthur Park' and 'Wichita Lineman.' There's Randy Newman and Harry Nilsson and, of course, Henry Mancini, Burt Bacharach and Johnny Mandel, all with fine songs to their credit."

New Reservoir

What this means for a young singer is a new reservoir of songs that will survive familiarity, songs closer to his own time in lyrics, rhythm and melodic contour than the older standards. Songs may not change very much from year to year; but they do change a little, and fashion in performance and instrumental backing change a lot.

Like all top-flight popular singers, today, Lou Rawls's instrumental backings are tailor-made. And when he is on the road his scores and parts travel with him—70 pounds worth. With Tom Jones, of course, he was singing duets, and that called for special backings for the occasion.

Quite a challenge for the composer-arranger, too; for the Welshman Tom Jones's style is closer to Memphis than to Cardiff. So close, indeed, that even so authentic a modern blues man as Jimmy Witherspoon can be fooled.

He was here a few months ago and told an interviewer: "Someone in the hotel room next to mine was playing Tom Jones records, and I had to listen to four tracks before I realized it wasn't Lou Rawls!"

$1,600 for Comic Book

BOLOGNA, Italy, Feb. 24 (UPI).—A 1933 Mickey Mouse comic book went on the auctioneer's block here and brought a million lire ($1,600). The price was paid at a "Comics Fair."

Detail of Ensor's "Les Masques Singuliers."

Belgian Art in Paris: Fascinating, Irritating

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The exhibition of Flemish art, Ensor to Permeke, at the Orangerie in the Tuileries Gardens is a bit of a mixed blessing.

When an interesting friend asks you down to the country for a weekend, you must take a chance on meeting some less interesting relatives and some downright bores.

Such is the case here: Ensor, the maverick, with his parable of tormented masks and leering skulls, is well represented by some 45 paintings and drawings that display his brilliant and disquieting talent. Other artists of merit are also to be seen: Rik Wouters—who died at 33—had a luminous sense of color as well as a real gift as a sculptor, and Léon Spilliaert is represented by some caustically humorous drawings that are on the whole more effective than his paintings.

15 Others

The 15 others may have played a significant part in the stylistic development of the age—and they are accomplished craftsmen in many cases—but what they say is in general neither intense nor personal enough and too often has been more forcefully expressed by others.

Van Rysselberghe for instance has (in the works shown here) a firm control of the pointilliste technique. But he adopted this technique after Seurat, and he has none of Seurat's piquancy in the handling of his subjects.

Van de Woestyne's portraits are drawn with crisp assurance, yet they remain archaically static.

Both artists share a fault with Servaes and Evenepoel: They leave great expanses of vacant canvas around their subject—in some cases three-quarters of the area could profitably be cropped.

On the whole—and excepting Ensor, Wouters and Spilliaert among others—the manner, through all the varieties of styles represented, is really intolerably heavy: Art is earnest, Art is real—Art, it would seem, is a two-ton salami eaten before breakfast.

Imaginative

But then we have Ensor!

Fascinating and irritating, solitary and provocative, sensitive and crude—but above all an enormously imaginative painter.

Much of Ensor's work—and not necessarily the best—bears the stamp of his personal problems. An indomitable individualist, he was born into a provincial world that could not possibly accept him. Viewed as an eccentric, he spent much of his life provoking this world, yet he never really broke away from it.

This paradox of revolt and dependence accounts for much that seems contradictory in his work.

His cruel and crude representation of his compatriots as bloated, contorted, drooling masks in the huge and gaudy "Entry of Christ into Brussels" is the counterpart of his own identification with the person of Christ.

One may be reminded of Hieronymus Bosch's figure of Christ bearing his cross, his eyes shut to this world, among a grimacing throng of grotesques. But Bosch is revolted by the senseless cruelty of mankind, while Ensor, who is not beyond a bit of cruelty himself, lambasts a national form of stupidity and vulgarity. Such a view is more subjective and egocentric, less fundamental and no doubt less defensible in the long run.

Artist's Revolt

There is, in much of his work, the desperate oscillation of a man who perceives the world as something absurd and yet neither accepts the absurdity nor contributes any meaning to it beyond his own revolt.

The skeletons he paints are his version of Everyman. Their grotesque disputes, their maudlin desires deride the living man and the fear of death that haunts him.

The derision he puts into these subjects is so raw, so forthright and bitter that one may well feel ill at ease before them. So it is too with his hideous, coquettish, vacant masks who just as cruelly mimic the vacuum of the soul.

All these nightmare visions appear in a vibrant light and sometimes in a hallucinatory maelstrom of color—as in "The Fall of the Rebellious Angels," one of his most prophetic works, quite disengaged from the esthetic cannons of his day.

Acid Vision

Something in Ensor's lonely, secret, cataclysmic world seems to have collapsed around 1900 when he was 40 and when the bitter hostility of the critics began to abate. Thenceforth (and he died in 1949) the acid of his vision seems diluted—as though his revolt had been fueled by outside contempt and as though he had grown weary of the struggle.

His work remains, an enigmatic, searing comet swinging on a wildly elliptical orbit through the artistic skies.

The exhibition is on view until April 20.

Theater in Paris

A 19th-Century Russian Colossus

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 24.—André Barsacq, director of the Théâtre de l'Atelier, is partial to the Russians. Dostoevski, Turgenev, Chekhov and Mayakovski have been among the authors in the atelier repertory and now he has risked Ostrovski.

Ostrovski, a colossus of 19th-century Russian literature, wrote some 50 plays. In Moscow there is a theater, the Maly, that has devoted itself for almost a hundred years to presenting them. The Maly is known as the House of Ostrovski as the Comédie Française is known as the House of Molière, and in a sense Ostrovski is the Slav Molière. Like his French model he painted with a bitter satirical brush the bourgeois life of his day. The money power that ruled the mores of middle-class society in his time is the leitmotiv of his comedies (and of his only tragedy, "The Storm," too). This has won him posthumous favor with the Marxists.

Ostrovski is almost unknown abroad and has never had much success in translation. The recent National Theatre production of "The Storm" in London was a prompt failure and only when Russian companies go on tour is he seen on foreign stages.

His plays require a special style of interpretation and the Maly actors undergo arduous training. His grotesque humor, akin to that of Dickens as is his rich characterization, his subtle mockery of a vanished establishment, his leisurely development of plot appear to defeat Westerners. He created a world and it is remote and strange to the non-Russian actor and the non-Russian audience.

Intermittent Success

Barsacq has selected one of Ostrovski's famous plays, "La Forêt," to forge a new breakthrough, but it is only intermittently successful. Instead of observing a mordant study of a decaying society suffering from chronic gold poisoning we have before us a quaintly old-fashioned comedy that descends to broad and open farce now and then and that, far from being devastatingly ironic, is filled with highly romantic overtones.

Roger Planchon

The scene is a country estate ruled by an avaricious widow who is reluctant to provide her pretty, young niece with a dowry. Her hypocrisy and meanness are shamed when her generous-spirited nephew, a strolling player, comes to pay an embarrassing visit that shakes the sleepy town out of its lethargy. But the bold treatment he imposes is resented and he is almost arrested for delivering what is thought to be a revolutionary address. The speech turns out to be merely a tirade from Schiller's play "The Robbers," Karl Moor being one of his favorite parts. He succeeds in obtaining the dowry for the niece, but he is unable to mend the backward ways of the sclerotic community.

Bravura Portrait

There is a boisterous, bravura portrait of the robust vagabond by Julien Guiomar, a piece of acting full of gusto and verve. Renée Faure, a fine actress, etches the two-faced aunt with astringent skill. Henri Labussière romps comically as the reforming wanderer's jolly sidekick. Monique Chaumette as the spying housekeeper, Elisabeth Alain as the distressed niece, Pierre Métrand as the rude shrewd peasant, P. J. Monsabier as the bewildered butler and Fernand Guiot as the embodiment of bourgeois complacency provide glimpses of Ostrovski's art of characterization.

But the pace of the production is far too slow and the evening unduly extended. The tonic medicine of the text is thereby diluted and its satiric strength weakened. The brilliant comedy seems to have been mistaken sometimes for a museum piece and sometimes for a vaudeville at the Atelier.

* * *

Though "L'Infame" (at the Théâtre Montparnasse) was suggested by a sensational criminal case of some years ago, that of a priest who murdered his pregnant mistress—the conception of its characters, according to the program, is wholly imaginary.

Roger Planchon is one of France's most gifted and intelligent directors, but his purpose in composing this interminable play—in which he enacts an assassin priest—is not clear. The theme of the sinful holy man who yearns for atonement is certainly the stuff of great drama and was realized by Anatole France in "Thais," by Hawthorne in "The Scarlet Letter," and it received popular paraphrase from Maugham in his short story "Miss Sadie Thompson" (dramatized as "Rain") and from Robert Hichens in his best seller about a renegade monk, "The Garden of Allah," which was made into a successful play and film.

But of the demanding material Planchon has made very little, though it does offer him the opportunity for a good performance. Claiming not to be a documentary drama, "L'Infame" has nevertheless a documentary dryness. It is high-keyed and often on the verge of hysteria, but what director it wants to take and exactly what it would prove remain through a painfully lengthy evening stubbornly obscure.

National Portrait Gallery Comes Alive

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The National Portrait Gallery was the morgue of forgotten faces until Roy Strong snapped it into one of London's contemporary happenings.

"The most imaginative impresario of the art world," trilled British Vogue not long ago. The London Times recently tabbed him, "the year's social lion," adding: "Dr. Strong in sombrero, maxi-coat and bell-bottom trousers looks every inch an actor-manager. He stops traffic at pedestrian crossings with the theatrical gestures of Horatius holding the bridge."

Mr. Strong, 34, who took over directorship of the gallery three years ago, pooh-poohs his whiz-kid image. "Who cares? It's a gorgeous job and one meets such riveting people."

Tomorrow, promises to be chaos at the gallery. Queen Elizabeth's latest portrait by Annigoni will get its first showing. The public can come until 4 in the afternoon. At 5:30, there will be a party for 400 guests. At 6:30 the queen is scheduled to drop in for a look.

New Portrait

Annigoni, who is anathema to Britain's modern painters, received kind words from Mr. Strong in a fast-breathed interview in his office yesterday, punctuated with phone calls from the BBC and the British press and the arrival of the dark suit which he plans to wear to the party.

"It's a very severe picture and many people may not like it. The figure rises like a monolith with a vision of sea and vast sky. The queen looks alone and contemplative. It's the right image of her for the '70s, thoughtful of her people during a time of great change."

The portrait has been in preparation for nearly a year.

Mr. Strong first moved into the National Portrait Gallery in 1959 as assistant keeper. "In America, I think that means someone connected with a zoo or a mental home," he said.

He did all the lower-echelon jobs except tea-brewing. That first year, the gallery presented an exhibition on Charles II. Mr. Strong prepared the invitations. "I was passionate about that exhibition. Only eight people turned up. I could have cried."

The picture was different for the Strong-produced Cecil Beaton retrospective of photo portraits in 1968 when would-be viewers had to stand in a line that reached from St. Martin's Place to Trafalgar Square. The Beaton show with its burning incense, flashing lights and royal patronage was iconoclasm glorified.

"It put the gallery back in the land of the living. It revealed the genius of Beaton. It proved, even to the arch conservatives that photography was with us," Mr. Strong said.

Mr. Strong came to his present pinnacle well prepared. His original intention was to be a theatrical scene designer. At 15 1/2, when he decided to make a complete catalog on all portraits of his esoteric pin-up, Elizabeth I, he realized he had to study history, which he did subsequently at the University of London. He later took a doctorate at the Warburg Institute with a thesis on pageantry. Everything he now does stems from this background of theater and scholarship.

After the Charles II film he was given a free hand with Elizabeth of Bohemia, the winter queen. Mr. Strong presented not only portraits but also facts that gave her dimension.

The gallery these days has become a lively cultural forum. There have been buffet lunches with wine followed by top London actors and actresses reading scripts prepared by eminent scholars describing the life and times of notables whose portraits hang on the walls.

Racing through his hectic look at his favorite people, Mr. Strong said, "I am absolutely dotty about that sweet little bit," as he paused before a small portrait of 17th-century physician Sir Thomas Browne and his lady. "Such tiny little people, like dolls. They probably went to sleep in a dinner bed."

Music in Paris

A Funny Comic Opera

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Dreyfus Affair may not seem to be ideal material for a comic opera, yet it is precisely the subject of "On Veut la Lumière? Allons-y!" by Claude Prey, now at the Odéon-Théâtre de France until March 4.

More precisely, it is an "opera-parody in two trials," and it is very pointed in its social criticism, very witty in its plays on words, and very funny in its musical parodies. It drew a certain amount of attention when it had its first performances by the Théâtre Musical d'Angers more than a year ago, and it is that production that is now spiritedly holding the stage at the Odéon.

Political Cartoon

The work is a kind of animated political cartoon in which the stiletto is applied to the macabre stupidities of officialdom in action. It helps to know something about the Dreyfus case, to be able to catch at least some of the French text and to be able to spot some of the musical spoofs. But beyond all this, the composer has a real affinity for the stage, and much of the point—for all its seriousness—can be caught with the eye.

His means are simple in the extreme. The stage is shared by the small orchestra (a handful of strings, percussion instruments and electric organ) a small acting area and a place for unused sets and props. Five singers—four men and a woman—sail with aplomb through 20-odd brief scenes, sharing more than 30 roles.

The musical spoofing proliferates. "Voici le leitmotiv du bon dereau!" shouts conductor Daniel Chabrun, and the tune plinks through a silly theme that accompanies the incriminating note supposed to be Dreyfus's handwriting. An anti official sails through an Offenbachian patter aria with all the rhymes in —ité until his colleagues finally get the message that one of Dreyfus's most suspect qualities is that he is Juif. The confession of Esterhazy is set in a Faustian chorale scene that sends Goulot out of sight.

Arcane Joke

A handwriting expert stalks patiates on incriminating similarities in the letters L-E-V-A and a leitmotiv from "Parsifal" pops out of the tiny orchestra. One hardly has time to realize that Hermann Levi conducted the first performance of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth shortly before the Dreyfus case erupted, and the show is off and running in a new direction. This is one of the most irreducible jokes of all time, or the pun is something else.

Pierre Barrat's staging leans heavily at times on the Brechtian epic theater technique, and some of the songs so sharply put over by Karen Mason sound decidedly out of Weill. She is aided and abetted by top singing comedians hardly less adept—tenors Gérard Friedmann and Schuyler Hamilton, baritone Marcel Vignerons and bass Georges Joffis.

If Mr. Prey keeps this up he may put the comic back in comic opera.

WHERE TO STAY

EEC Currency Accord Neglects Major Issues

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The finance ministers of the European Economic Community strengthened their resolve to establish a European monetary "personality" and eventually a common currency could compete with the dollar. But in discussions stimulated by this cooperative spirit among the six Common Market nations, major issues were neglected—issues that would constitute an inevitable encroachment of national sovereignty, such as the question of British membership. It is thought that these issues could retard, if not stymie, the project.

The EEC monetary leaders, nevertheless, took their most ambitious steps to date in the historic endeavor at a meeting here in the French Ministry of Finance.

They did what politicians often do with a major issue—assign a committee to examine the project in detail. However, in this case the committee of top monetary experts is to chart a definite path toward the goal and report back within three months.

The committee's work should be helped by the broad acceptance of the government leaders today that there must be meaningful harmonisation of policies. This means that such things as growth targets, rates of inflation, unemployment, budgets and taxation must eventually all conform to a community standard.

Yet here, too, signs of potential discord appeared.

West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller said real harmonization had to take place before there would be any moves to establish a European reserve fund, which would be the backing for a common currency.

He also said that for major decisions establishing economic standards majority voting must apply. France has consistently fought majority rule in community affairs as a means of preserving sovereignty and enforcing the right of veto.

The extent to which France is prepared to go to preserve future independence in domestic economic matters is unclear. President Georges Pompidou would almost certainly come under strong attack from rightwing Gaullists if he surrendered any degree of sovereignty.

While French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing did not comment on the Schiller plan, his aides pointed to a position somewhat at variance with Mr. Schiller's on the conditions to be met before setting up the European reserve fund.

The French believe that a move in the direction of locking economic policies together would be sufficient justification for setting up the fund and that the two activities would then proceed "in parallel."

Despite these possible future points of contention, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the meeting today provided a "reasonable certitude" that a European monetary organization would be created with what would eventually be interlocking parities, communal management of economic affairs and affirmation of the community's "monetary personality."

Unilever Net Slides 5% as Sales Rise 9%

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Unilever, the giant Anglo-Dutch food and detergents group, reported today that profits last year slid 5 percent despite a more than 9 percent rise in sales.

Net income slipped to $195.84 million from $206.16 in the previous year. Sales were up at $6.03 billion from $5.53 billion in 1968.

"Despite this satisfactory growth in sales," the company said, "profits remained depressed throughout the year by increases in wages, transport and other costs, coupled with government control of selling prices in most of the important categories" where the companies operate.

The company also cited the heavy expense of introducing new detergent products.

In the fourth quarter, the company showed a profit improvement of 3 percent, to $51.6 million from $50 million. Sales were up at $2 billion from $1.45 billion in the year-earlier period.

Unilever said that fourth-quarter results were up to expectations but that the rate of improvement in profits was less than expected at the end of the third quarter.

The quarter's results were also adversely affected by poor profits on animal feeds and by the banning of cyclamates in some countries, Unilever said.

Heineken's

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Heineken's, the Dutch brewer, said today that consolidated net profit rose last year to $10.69 million from $9.29 million in 1968. Sales last year totaled $128.3 mil-

Surge Seen in Spending Plans of U.S. Firms

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP).—A new surge in the business investment boom well beyond the Nixon administration's expectations is predicted by a leading New York advisory firm in a survey to be released this week.

Pierre Rinfret, president of Rinfret-Boston Associates Inc., said his company's tally shows a 12.5 percent boost in planned expenditures by business to a level of $85.4 billion in 1970.

The government's last projection, in the President's economic message, called for an 8 percent increase.

Big Dollar Gain

Mr. Rinfret's survey would involve increased expenditures of $9.5 billion over 1969, the biggest dollar gain in history. It would be concentrated in the services area of the economy, rather than in manufacturing industries.

Coincidentally, it became apparent without formal government announcement that official estimates for business spending in the fourth quarter of 1969 (along with calculations of the gross national product) had been revised upward.

In an interview, Mr. Rinfret said that his data had been made available to top Federal Reserve Board officials. "These results make it virtually impossible for the Fed to ease money availability to any significant degree," he observed.

"To do so would be to feed the fires of inflation."

Sees No Recession

Mr. Rinfret was an economic adviser to Mr. Nixon during the campaign, but has consistently disagreed with the administration's economic policy. He said that the unexpected exuberance in the capital goods sector shown by his survey "reinforces my belief that 'there ain't gonna' be no recession."

He added that the battle against inflation would be won "in spite of the administration" because expansion of capacity would limit business's ability to raise prices.

Moreover, he added that the continued "huge demand for capital" implied in his data means that interest rates will stay high, dashing hopes for any significant rally in bond prices.

Stimulates Economy

Spending by business for new plant and equipment is considered one of the most stimulative elements in the economy. It puts a drain on supplies of manpower, materials—and money.

The latest government survey of such spending, made by the Commerce Department jointly with the Securities and Exchange Commission, was done in December and predicted a 10 percent gain over 1969. But the Council of Economic Advisers, in its February report, said that "realized investment" might be less (because of the high cost of money).

The CEA therefore shaded the Commerce-SEC number to an 8 percent estimate in making its assessment for 1970.

Thus, if Mr. Rinfret's 12.5 percent forecast should prove more nearly correct, the government's expectations of reduced inflationary pressures might not hold up.

Government View Differs

Both Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns and Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy said last week that individual businessmen had advised them they were revising their expansion plans downward.

Asked how he squared such reports with his survey, Mr. Rinfret said: "Conversations are one thing, survey results another; second-guessing this kind of survey has been a losing game for 20 years."

Mr. Rinfret's survey confirmed results of the earlier government survey that the biggest bulge in spending would be in the non-manufacturing sector (up 18 percent), while manufacturing shows a lesser gain (4.7 percent), "reflecting clear weakness in demand for manufactured products."

Fourth-Quarter Revisions

The upward revisions for the last quarter of 1969 were contained in the economic indicators for February, published by the CEA.

They showed that instead of a fourth-quarter rate of $76.90 billion for plant and equipment spending, the level reached was $78.99 billion. This was a gain of more than $1 billion over the third quarter, instead of a dip as had been projected.

That caused a revision in the figure for the year as a whole to $75.9 billion, instead of $75.3 billion. Thus, the gain for 1969 over 1968 stands at 12 percent, instead of 11.2 percent as estimated.

The fourth quarter GNP had to be revised upward also, to the point where a .4 percent decline in real (noninflated terms) has all but disappeared. The fourth quarter GNP rate was put at $730.5 billion in constant dollars, against $730.6 billion in the third quarter.

Japan to Renew Tax Exemption on Foreign Bonds

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The Japanese government acted today to keep the Eurobond and other foreign markets open to private enterprises here by extending the tax exemption on bond issues floated abroad.

The move exempts from withholding tax interest payments remitted abroad. The normal tax rate is 20 percent.

By allowing the exemption to expire on March 31, which had been widely anticipated, the government would have inhibited companies from issuing such bonds, as the appeal to investors would have been diminished.

Because of the size of Japan's growing balance-of-payments surplus and its rising level of reserves, it was widely assumed that the access to foreign capital would be curtailed. The inflow of such capital tends to exaggerate the size of Japan's payments surplus and swell the official reserves as well.

Changes Similar to New York's

London Exchange Proposes New Rates

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The London Stock Exchange followed its New York counterpart into proposals to change brokerage house commissions.

The proposed changes are similar to those in New York: The small trader will pay more, and the big trader will pay less. The proposals are subject to formal confirmation by exchange members on March 16 and are expected to take effect on June 29.

The minimum charge for deals of more than £100 ($240) would be doubled from £2 to £4 (from $4.80 to $9.60). This rate applies up to £320 ($768) when the standard 1.25 percent commission takes effect.

Some Protest

Some brokerage houses, protesting that it was uneconomic to handle small deals, have already raised their commission to a minimum of £5 ($12). The stock exchange imposes no maximum charges.

Brokers deluged by small orders in speculative Australian mining shares have been imposing minimum fees as high as £10 ($24) because of the paperwork involved.

Brokers are annoyed that the exchange has not adopted the £5 figure as the minimum. Others, however, have opposed any increase on the grounds that brokers should render a public service to the small investor, even at a loss, rather than price him out of the market.

Basic Rates

The exchange's basic commission rate of 1.25 percent on deals to £10,000 ($24,000) and half-rate, or .625 percent, over that, remains basically unchanged. This scale provided that the .625 percent rate could also be averaged over a number of deals totaling £25,000 ($60,000).

However, a new rate is to be introduced. This would be .5 percent on deals over £75,000 ($180,000). Moreover, the entire rate structure has been influenced by the practice of obtaining permission for further reductions in rates on exceptionally large deals. An institutional transaction on the London exchange is often in the area of $120,000.

Net Soars at Celanese

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Celanese Corp. today reported earnings last year soared 32 percent while revenues slipped fractionally below the 1968 total.

Net was up at $76.3 million, or $5.41 a share, from $57.8 million, $4.02 a share, in the year-earlier period.

The company noted that the last year's results do not include extraordinary income which was equal to 23 cents a share.

The broadly diversified manufacturer of synthetic fibers, chemicals, plastics and paints noted that the 1968 results were affected by an eight-week strike and a loss of 75 cents a share due to deconsolidation.

In the fourth quarter, net income rose to $18.8 million, or $1.33 a share, from $17.9 million, or $1.26 a share, recorded in the 1968 period.

Turnover Up Slightly

N.Y. Stock Prices See-Saw; Bank and Oil Issues Gain

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange showed continued upward movement today in some bank and oil stocks, while pollution-control issues ran into profit-taking.

The Dow-Jones industrial average, holding within a narrow trading band so far in February, dipped 3.04 points to 754.42.

With advances leading declines throughout the session, the NYSE composite index of all listed stocks finished without a change at 49.20 after running modestly higher until the final hour. A total of 741 stocks closed higher, while 592 issues finished lower.

Volume on the Big Board totaled a routine 10.81 million shares, up slightly from Friday's 10.79 million shares. The market was closed yesterday in observance of George Washington's birthday.

Money-center banks have attracted buying recently on the expectation of easier credit conditions, as well as their conservative price-earnings ratios and the rationale that the need for expensive borrowings by the banks should abate.

J.P. Morgan rose 1 1/4 to 68 and was one of 11 Big Board issues registering new 1969-1970 highs. By contrast, there were 38 new lows on the exchange.

Gains of less than a point appeared in Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover, Bankers Trust and First National City.

Elsewhere, both the savings-and-loan and utility groups moved higher, buoyed similarly by the hope of lower money rates eventually.

Oil stocks, which have rebounded in recent sessions from bear-market lows, continued to appreciate in response to President Nixon's announcement Friday that he would delay any major changes in the controversial oil-import program.

Atlantic Richfield rose 1 1/4 to 67 3/4 after climbing 7 1/8 points last week.

Elsewhere on the active list, there were fractional gains in Texaco, Gulf and Phillips Petroleum.

Meanwhile, Standard Oil of Ohio climbed 2 7/8 to 74 7/8. Marathon Oil added a point to 23 1/8 and Standard Oil of Indiana moved up 1 3/8 to 43 1/8.

Standard Oil (New Jersey) eased 1/4 to 54 7/8 after rising 3 3/8 points last week as the exchange's most heavily traded issue.

Pollution-control issues, the strongest group of 1970, apparently were affected adversely by the flat earnings for the latest quarter shown by Research-Cottrell, an industry leader. On the Amex, Research-Cottrell plunged 6 1/4 to 47 3/8.

Fed Defers Its Proposed Rules

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board said today it will defer action on proposals applying to interest rate ceilings and reserve requirements on funds obtained by banks through commercial paper issued by their affiliates.

After reviewing comments from banks on the proposal and the current business and financial situation, the Fed decided to defer action at this time "in order to avoid additional stringency in money and credit conditions."

Orders Fall For Durable Goods in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Durable goods orders fell a sharp 5.6 percent in January to $28.6 billion from December's upward revised $30.3 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The latest decrease—fresh evidence that the economy is slowing—is the fourth consecutive decline and is one of the largest drops on the department's records.

The largest decline was in manufacturers' orders, excluding transportation, which dropped $1 billion to $22.3 billion in January.

New orders for both electrical and non-electrical machinery and for transportation equipment dropped $700 million. January machinery orders totaled $9 billion and transportation equipment $6.3 billion.

Shipments for January dropped 1.4 percent to $29.8 billion from $30.2 billion. The January drop follows a 2.4 percent decline in December.

Unfilled orders declined 1.4 percent to $85.5 billion from $86.7 billion. It was the first decline since the 0.1 percent decrease in October.

In the past three months, new orders have dropped an average 3.5 percent.

IOS-Rothschild Link Reaps An 'Enormous' Cash Inflow

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The eyebrows lifted throughout the financial world when Banque Rothschild last year linked up with free-wheeling Investors Overseas Services to form a new French mutual fund, Rothschild-Expansion.

But nowadays it is the eyebrows of the fund's president Paul Vincent that lift—for emphasis—when he says that the IOS-trained sales force is producing a cash inflow of $1 million a week.

Mr. Vincent, who is also chairman of the bank, describes this as "enormous for France." The result is that in the quarter ended Dec. 31, Rothschild-Expansion's net assets climbed 97.8 percent, from 35.8 million francs ($6.4 million) to 70.7 million francs ($12.7 million).

Assets Continue Climb

Since then, Mr. Vincent reports, net assets have climbed to 100 million francs ($18 million). The share value has risen from the 250 franc offering price to 280.81 francs—a 12 percent gain since July last year.

Although launched at mid-year, the IOS-trained sales force did not take to the road until October.

Credit for the fund's rapid growth is freely given to IOS know-how and the fact that Rothschild-Expansion "is the first French fund to employ a systematic, direct approach to the public."

A Military Secret

Details of the know-how are treated like a military secret. But fund officials do allow that presenting the Rothschild calling card opens many doors to salesmen that otherwise would be difficult to get through.

The door-to-door sales approach was introduced to Europe by IOS and it encountered much hostility from the "establishment" because it cut out the commission earned by bankers who traditionally waited for clients to come in and ask to buy a fund.

IOS itself sought French approval to launch a fund here in 1967, but the government refused.

Invites Competition

However, the success of the IOS operations in Europe and elsewhere invited competition—albeit long delayed. A month ago, for example, France's largest private commercial bank, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, along with banks in Italy and West Germany, formed a fund group with Investors Diversified Services of the United States.

IDS operates a 4,400-man sales force in the United States, the biggest fund sales force there, and will share its expertise with its European partners.

The IOS link with Rothschild calls for the bank to offer the Geneva-based giant the opportunity to join in with any new funds the bank might create here. Likewise, if IOS ever launches a fund in France the bank has an option to join it.

Despite the success in enlarging the fund, Rothschild and IOS, who split the profits 50-50, so far are not making any money. Citing the start-up expenses of a 300-man sales force, the managers say that they will be making a profit by the end of the year.

Axel Springer Sells Part of Publishing Co.

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP).—Axel Springer, continental Europe's biggest newspaper publisher, announced today sale of a one-third share of his publishing corporation to Bertelsmann Co., one of West Germany's largest book publishers with film and recording interests.

The announcement did not give details or amounts of money involved and said Springer Publishing shares would be transferred to Bertelsmann in 1972 at the earliest.

Springer Publishing said the goal was cooperation between the two firms in the area of audio-visual communications.

Bertelsmann, has yearly sales of about $177.59 million.

Springer Owns Stock

Mr. Springer merged his holdings into a public corporation Jan. 1, but it was announced he would continue to hold all the stock. The 57-year-old publisher owns West Germany's biggest daily newspaper, the 4.5-million-circulation Bildzeitung, Die Welt, the nation's two largest Sunday newspapers, a television guide and other publications.

Mr. Springer's announcement today denied that the sale of any further holdings is contemplated. Stern magazine, which competes against a Springer publication, reported Monday sale of 33 percent of Mr. Springer's holdings to Bertelsmann for $68.3 million and said he was negotiating disposal of another 40 percent.

Allis-Chalmers

Year (Loss)	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	805.0	777.0
Profits (millions)	18.4	(—54.6)
Per Share	1.51	(—5.26)

American Standard

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	375.0	315.0
Profits (millions)	12.56	11.32
Per Share	0.69	0.61
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,300.0	1,150.0
Profits (millions)	34.73	31.63
Per Share (diluted)	1.91	1.71

Collins Radio

Second Quarter (Loss)	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	84.5	99.6
Profits (millions)	(—0.39)	2.1
Per Share	(—0.13)	0.71
Half Year		
Revenue (millions)	175.4	194.5
Profits (millions)	0.14	4.16
Per Share	0.05	1.40

Deere & Co.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	219.7	204.1
Profits (millions)	7.7	7.1
Per Share	0.52	0.48

W. T. Grant

Year	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	1,210.0	1,096.0
Profits (millions)	41.81	38.18
Per Share	2.99	2.71

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969-70 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
38½	14½	Abacus .49t	145	15	15	14	14½	— ½
78½	64⅛	AbbtLab 1.10	58	77½	77½	75½	75⅜	—1¼
66¼	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	27	46¼	46½	46	46¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	20	AcmeClv 1.40	6	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt 2b	14	40¾	41	40½	41	+ ½
20¾	12⅛	AdmEx 1.04e	x27	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
22⅞	11¼	Ad Millis .20	5	13	13	13	13	+ ⅜
85	43¾	Address 1.40	249	44	44½	42⅜	43⅝	—1⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Admiral	167	11⅝	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ ¼
65¼	33	AetnaLif 1.40	169	39	41	38⅞	40⅞	+1⅞
41¼	33	AetnaLif pf 2	2	38	38	38	38	+1
32½	12½	Aguirre Co	18	13⅝	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
45⅞	31⅛	Air Prod .20b	128	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
129	102½	Air Pd pf4.75	2	106	106	166	106	+1
34⅛	16	Air Red .20e	80	17⅛	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	
18¾	6⅛	AJ Industries	42	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10	7	16⅞	17	16¾	17	
43¼	32⅞	AlbertoC .28	83	43⅞	43⅞	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
11	9⅝	Albertsns .36	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	95	26¾	27	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
29¼	19½	AlcoStand .26	35	21¾	21¾	21	21¼	+ ⅛
30¼	20½	Alexndrs .30r	30	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
28⅛	9½	Alleg Cp .20a	38	10¾	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ½
114	27¾	Alleg 6pf cld	11	31¾	32	31¾	32	+1
42⅛	33¾	AllegLud 2.40	158	37	37	36¼	36½	— ⅛
66	42	AllegLud pf 3	7	44½	44½	44⅛	44¼	+ ¼
25⅝	19¼	Alleg Pw 1.32	66	20½	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
37¾	22½	AlliedCh 1.20	266	23	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
39⅞	25	AllidMnt .40b	x118	37½	38½	37½	38¼	+ ⅛
42	24	AlliedMill .75	20	41½	42¾	41½	42¾	+1⅜
51⅜	19½	Allied Pd .68	29	20¾	20⅞	20½	20½	
41⅞	24	AlliedStr 1.40	35	25⅞	26	25½	26	— ⅛
65½	52	AlliedSl pf 4	z80	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	
21	10¼	AllldSup .15p	39	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
32⅜	20¾	Allis Chalm	23	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .10e	15	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ½
84	64⅜	Alcoa 1.80	46	70⅛	70¼	69¾	69¾	— ¼
30¼	15	AMBAC .50	21	17	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
37⅜	19⅝	AmerEs 1.20	14	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ½
61⅜	21⅞	Am Hess .07e	278	26	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ¼
126	51⅞	AmeH pf3.50	103	58¾	59¼	57¼	57¼	—1½
65	25	AAirFiltr .80	275	55½	57¼	55½	56⅝	—1⅛
38½	21	Am Airlin .80	358	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	29	+ ½
32¾	11½	Am Baker	25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
41⅛	30	ABrands 2.10	129	30⅞	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
39¼	33	AmBdcst 1.20	474	35⅛	35¼	34¼	34⅞	— ¼
58½	37½	Am Can 2.20	47	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
30¾	24	ACan pf 1.75	7	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
21¼	10⅛	Am Cem .60	33	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13	— ¼
43	26¾	A Chain 1.60	9	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+ ¼
29¼	18½	AmCredit .90	11	24¾	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
37⅜	21	ACrySug 1.40	5	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ½
33½	24¾	AmCyan 1.25	x219	25½	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
30½	24¼	ADistTel .10e	28	27⅜	27⅞	27¼	27½	
19½	8¾	ADualVt .12g	18	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼

— 1969-70 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	12	ADual pf.84a	2	13	13	13	13	— ⅜
40¼	27¼	AmElPw 1.64	180	28½	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
32¼	25¾	Am Enka 1a	17	28⅞	29½	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
50½	11	Am Exp Ind	91	13¾	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
27⅜	18	AGenIns .50	71	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
38	29	AGnln pf1.80	9	29¼	30⅛	29¼	30⅛	+ ⅝
25¾	12	AmHoist .70	18	14	14⅛	13¾	14	
71⅞	52¼	A Home 1.50	75	66⅞	66⅞	65⅞	66½	— ⅜
105¼	77½	A Home pf 2	3	100½	100½	99½	99½	+ ½
47½	31¼	Am Hosp .24	270	45⅛	45½	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅜
26½	14¼	AmInvst 1.10	11	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
27½	17¼	AmMFdy .90	39	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
38¼	28	AMetClx 1.40	161	38	38⅛	37⅛	37¾	
93	78¾	AMetClx pf 4	11	92	92½	92	92½	— ½
14	8	Am Motors	138	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9½	—⅛
43⅞	30⅝	AmNatGas 2	77	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	97	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
99½	44	AResDv .06e	162	96½	96½	90⅛	92½	—4⅝
32¼	19¾	Am Seat 1	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .60	x13	23	23	22½	22⅝	—1
42	27	A Smelt 1.90	276	33⅞	34⅛	33	33½	
49⅞	26	AmSoAfr .70	25	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31¾	+1⅛
		AmSAfr fn.70	8	30	30	28½	28½	
47	26¼	Am Std 1	115	28⅜	28⅜	27⅝	28	+ ¼
126	82	AmStd pf4.75	5	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ½
38½	23¼	Am Steril .48	19	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
32⅞	22⅜	A Sugar 1.60	11	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
11	8¾	AmSug pf .68	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
58⅛	46½	Am T&T 2.60	759	50⅜	50⅝	50	50¼	— ⅜
14¾	9⅛	AmWWks .56	9	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	
20	16⅛	AWWSpf 1.25	z50	18	18	18	18	+ ½
27⅞	16⅛	Am Zinc	3	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
23¾	20¼	Ameron .60	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
32⅞	16¼	Ametek .60a	16	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
62⅜	43⅛	Amfac .80	x24	45¼	47	45⅛	46⅜	+1⅜
55¼	21⅛	AMK Cp .30	102	26	26	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
59	32⅜	AMP Inc .58	60	54⅝	55	54½	54⅝	
49⅞	32½	Ampex Corp	106	39⅛	39⅛	38	38½	— ⅞
53⅜	32	Amsted 2.40	20	35¾	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
27½	11	Amtel .32	x5	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
66	26⅞	Anacond 1.90	97	28¾	28¾	28⅛	28½	
49	33¾	AnchHock .80	8	39⅛	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
53½	18¼	AncorpNSv 1	21	19⅝	20	19½	20	+ ⅞
49½	32½	And Clay 1.20	4	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
38¾	17¾	ApacheCp .25	31	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¾
45⅜	30	ApcoOil 1.37t	13	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅛	— ¼
28¼	17	APL Corp	20	26¾	27	26½	26½	— ¼
22½	16⅞	APL pf C1.06	4	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
64⅜	31	Aqua Chem	63	58¼	59¼	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅝
122½	97½	ARA Svc .96	x39	102½	102¾	102	102⅛	+ ⅜
42¼	36½	ArcataN .03e	36	41½	42¼	41¼	42	+ ¼
55½	49	ArcataN pf 2	1	56½	56½	56½	56½	+1
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60	17	57½	58	57½	57⅞	+ ⅜
27¾	19⅛	ArizPSvc 1.08	31	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	
40⅞	13	Arlans DS .2 0	28	14¼	15¼	14⅛	15⅜	+1½

— 1969-70 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
33⅞	22¾	ArmcoSt 1.60	242	24⅞	25¼	24¾	25	
27¾	25¾	Armco pf2.10	136	26¾	27½	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅝
76½	41⅜	Armour 1.60	27	44	44	43½	43½	— ½
41¾	28⅝	ArmstCk .80	106	33¾	34	33¼	33¾	— ¼
67½	51	ArmCk pf3.75	z540	53	54	52½	52½	—2
56⅝	33½	ArmRub 1.63	7	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	
30½	17¾	Aro Corp .90	5	18	18	18	18	
43⅜	19	Arvin Ind 1	22	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
55	22	Ashld Oil 1.20	147	25¾	26⅜	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
108	47	AshOil pf2.40	4	50	50⅛	50	50⅛	+1⅞
16⅝	9	Assd Brew	33	13⅛	13½	13	13	— ¼
53	37	Assd DG 1.20	124	39⅛	40⅛	39	40⅛	+1⅜
38⅜	29¾	Assd Spg 1.20	3	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ½
19	8¾	AssdTran .20	12	9¾	9⅜	9	9¼	— ⅛
29¾	21⅜	AtlCtyEl 1.34	12	23⅞	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
72½	57	AtCityEl pf 4	z50	58½	58½	58½	58½	+1
135¾	54⅛	Atl Richfld 2	1399	70½	72¼	67¾	67¾	+1½
63½	50	AtlRch pf3.75	z1290	52½	52½	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅜
229	90½	Atl Rich pf 3	31	120	120	115	116	+5½
85⅞	41½	AtlRch pf2.80	375	49½	51	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
31⅝	19¼	Atlas Chem 1	36	22	22⅛	21¾	22	
8⅛	3½	Atlas Corp	175	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	9¼	ATO Inc .08a	58	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
21	12⅞	Aurora Plas	21	16⅝	16¾	15¾	16	— ¼
21⅞	9⅝	Automin Ind	93	10¼	10½	9⅞	10	— ¼
49⅞	21⅛	Avco Cp 1.20	54	21⅝	21½	21½	21½	
99	48¾	Avco pf3.20	8	49	49	49	49	+ ¼
42¼	30⅞	Avery Pd .20	13	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼	
36½	10⅝	Avnet Inc .40	244	11	11	10½	10¾	— ⅛
176¼	55	Avnet pf2.50	3	55	55	55	55	
184½	125¼	Avon Prod 2	88	168¾	169½	168½	169	+ ¾
17	10⅞	Aztec Oil Gs	103	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ¼
		B						
40½	20¼	Babck W 1.36	139	27¾	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅞
25½	17	BakrOilT .65	62	20¾	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+1⅛
37	27½	BaltGE 1.70	51	29⅝	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
75	58¼	BalG pfB4.50	z20	60½	61	60½	61	— ½
68	53½	BaltG pfC4	z100	57	57	57	57	—1
50⅜	2¾	BangPunt .60	123	13	13	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
57½	24⅛	BangP pf 2	3	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
43⅜	38¾	Bank of Cal 2	9	41⅞	41⅞	41	41	— ⅜
49¾	44¾	Bank of NY 2	4	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	
71⅞	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	35	68	68¾	67⅜	68¾	+ ¾
87⅞	43½	ParbOil 1.01t	4	46⅜	46½	46⅜	46½	+ ½
59	43	Bard CR .25	35	46	46½	46	46½	+ ½
22⅝	12¾	Basic Inc. 80	267	14¼	14¼	13	13⅝	— ⅞
15¾	12⅜	Bates Mt pf 1	2	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
28⅝	16	Bath Ind	39	19⅛	19¼	18½	18¾	— ⅛
68⅝	44	Bathln pt2.50	1	47½	47½	47½	47½	
35½	26¾	BaxtrLab .10	374	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅛	— ⅜
21	9½	BayukCig .50	11	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
50¼	33½	Bedrings 1	7	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ¼

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev	1970 High	1970 Low
Amsterdam	120.8	119.5	125.8	116.4
Brussels	91.99	92.00	92.68	91.58
Frankfurt	154.63	155.25	169.15	153.61
London 30	394.5	398.5	423.4	394.5
London 500	152.16	153.24	163.27	152.16
Milan	70.83	70.41	72.67	69.34
Paris	104.5	104.5	107.3	101.1
Sydney	611.98	618.17	663.48	611.98
Tokyo (o)	177.03	176.47	182.69	172.43
Tokyo (o)	2375.46	2361.47	2406.32	2283.68
Zurich	331.5	328.0	355.0	324.8

(n) New (o) Old.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 24, 1970

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
INDUSTRIALS				
10321 Abitibi	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
590 Acklands	8¾	8¾	8¾	
201 Akvta	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
2000 Argus pf C	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5450 Atl Sug	8½	8⅜	8½	
6742 Bk Nova S	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
10785 Bell Tel	41⅜	41	41	— ⅜
125 B C Forest	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
2840 Burns	27	26¼	27	+1
825 Calg Pow	21½	21	21½	+ ½
500 Can Malt	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
2430 Can Pack	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅛
100 Cdn C Wrt	.83	.83	.83	+.07
1800 Cdn Hydro	16	16	16	+ ¼
12190 Cdn In Bk	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
6122 Cdn Ind Gas	12⅛	11¾	11¾	
2915 Capital DI	v2.80	2.70	2.75	—.10
475 Chemcell	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
300 Colum Cel	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2600 Con Build	1.25	1.15	1.15	—.10
4945 Consum Gas	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
3050 Crush Int	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
975 Cygnus A	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
1350 Cygnus B	5½	5	5⅛	— ½
7045 Dom Fdrs	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
1120 Dom Stores	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
750 duPont Can	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
300 Dylex Div	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
1394 Falcon	177	176	177	+1¾
11050 Fam Play	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
2225 Fed Grain	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
150 Fraser	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
310 Gt L Pap	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
10 Gt W Life	111	111	111	+ ¾
335 Gulf Can	18	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
2210 Hawk Sid	2.55	2.50	2.55	—.05
450 HB Oil G	46¼	46	46	— ¼
1785 Hor&Erie	16	16	16	
16 Indusmin	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1098 Ind Accept	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
500 Inglis	10½	10½	10½	
465 Inland Gas	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
5215 Int PLine	22½	21¾	21⅞	— ⅝
2100 Inv Grp A	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
835 Jockey Cl	4.65	4.60	4.60	
2711 Labatt J	30¼	29⅝	30	— ⅛
1110 Lk Ont Cem	2.60	2.50	2.50	—.10
155 L Secord	12	12	12	— ⅛
300 Loblaw A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1220 Loblaw B	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
2050 Loeb	5½	5¼	5½	
6016 MacM Bl	32⅝	32	32	— ½
410 Maple Mill	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
3351 Moore	36¾	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
4771 Norand	36	35¼	35¼	— ¼
2309 Nor Ctl G	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
4375 OSF Ind	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
2155 Oshawa A	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
1041 Petrofina	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
125 Rothmans	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
5125 Seaway Mult	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ¼
275 Shell Can A	27¾	27½	27½	
9408 Simpsn Ltd	19	18	18⅝	— ½
152 SimpSrs A	25¼	25	25	
2754 Slater Stl	12¼	12	12	— ¼
5493 Steel Can	21⅞	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
45 Super Pet	37	37	37	— ⅛
2410 Texaco Can	23⅛	22¾	23	— ¼
7300 Tor Dm Bk	22¼	22	22¼	
12465 Trad Group	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
630 Trans Can	26⅞	26	26	— ⅜
2805 Trans Mt	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
945 Un CarbCan	14½	14	14	— ½
2490 Un Gas Can	12¼	14⅛	14¼	
400 Un O Can	45	45	45	
1165 Versatile	4.00	3.50	3.50	—.50
100 Weldwood	17	17	17	— ¼
50 Westbn Intl	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11830 Weston A	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
2950 White Pass	21¾	20½	21¾	+ ¼
MINES				
300 Advocate	2.30	2.28	2.28	—.07
1200 Agnico	.77	.77	.77	+.02
1000 A Rouyn	.88	.87	.87	—.01
3600 Aunor	2.11	2.10	2.10	—.08
7304 Beth Cop	20.00	19.75	20.00	+.25
1300 Bralor	3.60	3.50	3.60	+.10
1442 Brun MS	8.00	7.80	7.80	—.m0
1625 Camflo	3.00	2.90	2.90	—.20
6100 Can Tung	2.09	2.03	2.03	
855 Cassiar	17.75	17.50	17.50	
3700 Chmaloy	2.44	2.40	2.44	+.02
520 Coch Will	.58	.58	.58	—.02
2083 C Morris	3.30	3.15	3.15	—.05
9600 Conwst	15.00	14.62	14.87	
3290 Copperf	1.60	1.55	1.58	—.02
1135 Crgmt	12.50	12.37	12.37	—.12
606 Denis	38.50	38.25	38.25	+.25
3830 Dickens	2.05	1.85	2.00	
500 Disc Mns	1.30	1.30	1.30	
1218 East Sull	6.15	6.05	6.05	—.15
360 Endako	15.00	14.87	14.87	—.12
700 Gortdm	4.60	4.60	4.60	—.10
750 Granisle	15.00	15.00	15.00	+.12
3625 Gunnar	1.60	1.51	1.55	+.04
710 High Bel	4.80	4.60	4.60	—.15
1672 Holling	29.00	28.75	29.00	+.37
325 Intl Hall	5.70	5.60	5.60	—.35
20654 Int Mogul	14.87	14.50	14.50	—.25
3680 Km Kotla	3.20	3.10	3.10	—.10
5548 Kerr Ad	12.75	12.25	12.37	—.25
200 Labrad	26.75	26.12	26.75	+.75
2400 L Dufit	17.50	17.37	17.50	
500 La Luz	11.37	11.37	11.37	+.37
1910 Leitch	2.50	2.46	2.46	—.10
50 LL Lac	2.06	2.06	2.06	
1050 Macassa	1.45	1.40	1.40	
350 Madsen	1.25	1.16	1.25	+.05
4875 Martag	29.50	28.50	28.50	—1.00
1020 Newcon	6.85	6.70	6.85	+.15
4250 New Imp	2.72	2.68	2.70	
2786 Opem	13.87	13.75	13.87	+.12
500 Orchan	3.95	3.90	3.95	
400 Pamour	2.10	2.10	2.10	
292 Patino	47.50	47.00	47.50	—.25
394 Pine Pt	36.50	36.25	36.25	
1212 Placer	45.50	44.75	45.50	
504 Rayrock	1.95	1.90	1.91	—.07
6175 Sherritt	22.87	22.62	22.62	—.12
206 Silvfld	2.80	2.80	2.80	
1100 Siscoe	2.90	2.75	2.75	—.19
4175 Steep R	4.35	4.00	4.10	—.35
4625 Sullivan	6.80	6.70	6.70	+.10
434 Teck A	7.40	7.40	7.40	
3100 Tribag	1.18	1.15	1.15	—.05
500 Un Keno	6.95	6.80	6.95	
2000 Upp Can	2.15	2.12	2.12	—.03
11050 W Mines	4.30	4.10	4.20	—.05
7090 Willroy	1.07	1.02	1.03	—.01
1300 Yk Bear	7.10	6.90	6.90	—.20
Oils & Gas				
2000 Alminex	5.65	5.50	5.60	
1850 Cen Del	13.00	12.75	12.75	—.25
2100 Clark C	2.58	2.50	2.55	+.04
6730 Dynam	2.04	1.99	1.99	—.01
100 Gt Plain	28.25	28.25	28.25	—.62
2550 Nat Petro	3.20	3.05	3.10	—.10
2950 Num OG	8.50	8.30	8.30	—.10
11250 Permo	1.07	1.02	1.02	—.05
200 Petrol	1.50	1.50	1.50	
16900 Place G	1.78	1.72	1.72	—.04
720 Ranger	10.37	10.25	10.37	+.12
6650 Spooner	2.78	2.60	2.68	—.12
5385 Triad	5.05	4.90	4.90	—.10
2600 W Decal	6.90	6.80	6.85	—.05

Total sales 2,184,000 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 24, 1970

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Tuesday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.06	2.25
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	8.27	9.06
Incom	3.72	4.08
Insur	7.66	8.39
Advisrs	5.58	6.10
Affiliatd	6.87	7.43
Afutre	9.07	9.07
All Am F	.77	.84
Alpha Fd	11.57	12.64
Amcap	5.76	6.30
Am Bus	3.03	3.28
Am Dvln	9.80	10.71
AEx spl	8.91	
Am Grth	5.56	6.09
Am Inv	6.62	6.62
Am Mut	8.16	8.92
AmN Gth	2.91	3.18
Am Pac	7.08	7.74
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.51	9.33
Grwth	11.56	12.67
Incme	7.68	8.42
Fd Inv	8.73	9.57
Apollo Fd	6.95	7.60
Associa	1.24	1.36
Astron	5.69	6.22
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.48	5.96
Fund B	7.52	8.17
Stock	6.12	6.69
Sci Cp	4.79	5.21
Babson	8.68	8.68
Beacon	14.06	14.06
Berg Knt	9.12	9.12
Blair Fd	11.31	12.36
Bondstk	6.23	6.81
Boston St	7.86	8.59
Bost Fdn	10.55	11.54
Boston	7.63	8.34
Broad St	12.94	13.99
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.74	15.05
Candn	18.76	20.29
Divid	3.46	3.80
NatW S	9.66	10.45
NY Vnt	18.39	20.14
BusM Fd	8.33	9.13
CG Fd	8.69	9.39
Capamr	7.82	8.57
Capit Inv	4.13	4.52
Capit Shr	6.79	7.44
Cent. Shr	10.99	12.01
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.72	11.72
Com St	1.52	1.66
Grwth	5.65	6.17
Incom	7.12	7.78
Specl	2.55	2.79
Chase Group:		
Capit	8.08	8.83
Fund	10.49	11.46
Frnt	91.08	95.12
Shrhd	10.53	11.51
Specl	8.88	9.70
Chemcl	17.76	19.42
Colonial:		
Equty	4.29	4.69
Fund	10.53	1.51
Grwth	6.10	6.67
Vent	6.13	6.70
Col Grth	12.87	12.87
Commc	8.78	9.60
ComS Bd	4.78	5.20
Commonwlth Fds:		
Cap Fd	9.04	9.88
Incom	8.76	9.57
Invest	8.44	9.22
Stock	8.36	9.14
Cwlth AB	1.36	1.47
Cwlth CD	1.58	1.71
Comp As	14.04	15.39
Compet	7.54	8.26
Comp Bd	8.25	8.97
Comp Fd	8.81	9.58
Comstk	4.84	5.29
Concord	13.66	13.66
Consol In	unavail	
Consu In	4.16	4.55
Cont Gth	8.99	9.08
Corp Ld	13.67	15.04
Cnty Cap	12.41	13.41
Crn WDiv	5.96	6.51
Crn WDal	10.02	0.95
deVgh M	62.87	62.87
Decat Inc	10.99	12.01
Delawre	11.88	12.98
Delta Tr	7.86	8.59
Downt F	6.24	6.84
Drexel	14.87	4.87
Dreyf Fd	11.63	12.75
Dreyf Lv	12.32	13.50
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.63	10.52
Grwth	12.65	13.83
Incom	5.85	6.39
Specl	9.53	10.42
Stock	13.18	14.40
Eberst	13.44	14.70
Egret	12.34	13.41
Emrg Sc	7.38	8.06
Energy	12.46	12.46
Entprse	7.58	
Equity	8.50	9.29
Equt Gth	17.52	19.20
Essex	16.65	
Everst In	12.49	13.65
Fairfd	10.52	11.50
Farm Bu	10.40	10.40
Fed Grth	12.75	13.93
Fid Cap	10.96	11.98
Fid Fund	14.90	16.28
Fid Trnd	22.91	25.04
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	6.22	6.81
Indust	3.98	4.36
Incom	6.10	6.68
Vent	8.05	8.81
FstF Va	10.25	11.20
FstIn Dis	8.53	9.35
Fst InGth	unavail	
Fst InStk	unavail	
Fst Multi	9.05	9.19
Fst Nat	7.40	8.09
Fst Siera	41.86	45.90
Flet Cap	6.92	
Flet Fnd	6.32	
Fla Gth	7.01	7.66
Fnd Gth	5.56	6.07
Foundrs	7.81	8.54
Foursq	9.60	10.49
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.24	10.13
Grwth	6.55	7.18
Util	6.11	6.70
Incom	2.08	2.28
Freedm	7.62	8.35
Fd frMut	9.89	9.89
Fund Am	9.10	9.97
Gen Sec	9.66	9.66
Gibraltr	12.15	12.15
Group Sec:		
Aero Sc	7.65	8.37
Com St	11.76	12.86
Ful Ad	8.26	9.03
Grth Ind	20.69	20.69
Gryphn	14.22	15.54
Guardn	23.59	23.59
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.18	4.57
Gth	8.15	8.90
Hanovr	1.28	1.39
Harbor	8.55	
Hartwll	12.74	12.74
H&C Lev	10.61	10.61
Hedb Gor	7.86	7.86
Hedge	11.94	3.08
Heritge	2.73	2.98
H Mann	15.12	15.75
Hubsmn	5.85	6.39
ICM Finl	7.15	7.81
ISI Gth	5.16	5.64
ISI Inc	4.39	4.80
Impact F	8.26	9.03
Imp Cap	9.07	9.86
Imp Gth	7.29	7.92
Inc FdB	6.76	7.41
Indepnd	8.82	9.67
Ind Trnd	11.98	13.09
Indstry	5.62	6.14
INTGN	10.15	10.97
Inv CoA	12.72	13.90
Inv Guid	9.08	9.00
Inv Indic	10.73	10.73
Inves Bos	11.78	12.87
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	4.72	5.13
Mut	9.43	10.25
Prog	4.67	5.07
Stock	18.18	19.77
Select	8.86	9.53
Var Py	7.49	8.14
Inv Resh	4.87	5.32
Istel	17.84	18.39
Ivy	7.93	7.93
J Hncock	7.80	8.48
Johnstn	20.92	20.92
Keystone Funds:		
Cus B1	18.62	19.44
Cus B2	19.60	21.39
Cus B4	8.94	9.76
Cus K1	7.61	8.31
Cus K2	5.01	5.47
Cus S1	17.55	19.14
Cus S2	9.46	10.32
Cus S3	7.30	7.98
Cus S4	4.93	5.38
Polar	3.98	4.36
Knickb	6.71	7.41
Knick Gt	9.96	10.91
Lex Grth	10.00	10.93
Lex Rsch	15.05	16.45
Liberty	5.82	6.36
Life Stk	5.44	5.94
Life Inv	7.36	8.04
Linc Nat	9.66	10.56
Ling	4.38	4.79
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	36.90	36.90
Capit	10.52	10.52
Mut	13.60	13.60
Magna In	8.15	8.91
Manhtn	6.69	7.31
Mass Fd	10.45	11.45
Mass Gth	11.00	13.01
Mass Tr	14.41	15.75
Mates	5.45	5.45
Mathers	11.88	11.88
MidA Mu	unavail	
Moody Cp	12.65	13.83
Moody's	12.39	13.54
MIF Fd	7.91	8.55
MIF Gth	5.41	5.85
Mu OmG	4.90	5.33
Mu OmIn	9.38	10.20
Mut Shrs	15.10	15.10
Mut Trst	2.27	2.27
NEA Mut	10.45	10.66
Nat Ind	9.96	9.96
Nat Invst	7.81	8.44
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.10	11.04
Bond	5.26	5.75
Divid	4.11	4.49
Grwth	8.96	9.79
Pf Stk	6.38	6.97
Incom	5.20	5.60
Stock	7.75	8.47
Nel Grth	9.31	10.12
Neuwth	21.67	21.67
New Wld	12.23	13.37
Newton	14.78	16.10
Noreast	15.03	15.03
Ocngph	6.89	7.53
Omega	7.38	7.50
100 Fd	13.74	15.01
101 Fd	9.12	9.97
One WmS	14.68	14.68
O'Neil	13.58	14.45
Oppenh	7.17	7.84
Pace Fnd	10.30	11.26
Penn Sq	7.59	7.59
Pa Mut	6.93	6.93
Phila	14.03	15.35
Pilgrim	9.04	9.88
Pilot	7.22	7.89
Pine St	10.39	10.39
Pion Ent	7.18	7.85
Pion Fnd	12.15	13.28
Plan Inv	10.50	11.51
Price Funds:		
Grwth	24.26	24.26
N Era	9.50	9.50
N Hor	26.48	26.48
Pro Fund	10.15	10.15
Provdnt	4.47	4.89
Puritan	9.53	10.42
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.45	9.23
Georg	13.87	15.16
Grth	9.60	10.49
Incom	7.51	8.21
Invest	7.05	7.70
Vista	9.47	10.35
Voyag	7.73	8.45
Rep Tech	4.56	5.00
Revere	11.67	12.75
Rosenth	6.89	7.53
Salem Fd	5.63	6.12
Schustr	15.73	16.56
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	15.68	15.93
Spcl	32.42	32.42
Bal	14.59	14.59
Com St	10.18	10.18
Sec Equit	3.50	3.83
Sec Inv	7.42	8.11
Selec Am	9.52	10.30
Sel SpecS	15.37	16.80
Sh Dean	18.54	18.54
Side	9.85	10.79
Sigma	9.62	10.51
Sig Inv	10.48	11.45
Sigma Tr	8.51	9.30
Smith B	9.30	9.30
Swn Inv	8.17	8.83
SwInv Gt	7.50	8.11
Sover Inv	13.10	14.34
Spectra	8.67	9.50
StFrm Gt	5.17	5.17
State St	unavail	
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	10.15	11.12
Fiduc	6.47	7.09
Scien	4.16	4.56
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	18.68	18.68
Cap Op	13.34	13.34
Stock	13.18	13.18
Sup InGt	6.74	7.39
SupInSt	9.45	10.36
Syncr Gt	10.31	11.37
TMR Ap	16.97	18.55
Teachrs	9.19	9.57
Technl	5.89	6.44
Technol	7.01	7.64
Temp Gt	25.20	27.54
Towr MR	6.05	6.61
Tran Cap	7.26	7.89
Trav Eq	9.75	10.66
Tudor Fd	15.63	17.08
TwnC Gt	3.76	4.01
TwnC Inc	4.12	4.50
Unif Mut	9.63	10.52
Unitd	9.31	10.17
Un Capitl	9.01	9.85
United Funds:		
Accm	6.71	7.35
Incom	13.02	14.27
Scien	7.36	8.07
Vang	8.66	9.49
UFd Can	8.44	9.22
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	7.02	7.69
Incom	4.72	5.17
Spl Sit	6.40	7.01
VnceS spl	7.67	8.38
Vandrbt	7.37	8.05
Vangd	4.71	5.15
Var IndP	4.76	5.17
Viking	6.33	6.88
WallSt In	11.08	12.11
Wash Mu	11.60	12.68
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	24.31	25.86
Ivest	14.91	16.30
Morg	9.56	10.45
Techv	unavail	
Trust	11.28	12.33
Wellin	unavail	
Windr	9.20	10.05
West Ind	7.00	7.65
Wincp Fd	8.00	8.74
Winfield	5.08	5.55
Wisc Fd	6.51	7.11
Worth	2.64	2.87

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
845 Algoma	12¼	12	[illegible]	+ ¼
799 Asbestos	26¼	26	[illegible]	— ¼
9492 Bank Mont	16½	16⅛	[illegible]	+ ½
419 Brinco	4.80	4.75	4.80	+.05
378 Can Cement	30	29¾	30	
200 Can Stmship	26½	26½	26½	
700 CAE Ind	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2405 Cdn Indust	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
414 Con Bath	20	20	20	
4040 Dom Text	14¼	13½	13½	— ½
2595 Imp Tob	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
2055 Molson A	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
490 Molson B	17¼	17	17¼	— ¼
200 Mtl Trust	11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
2993 Power Cp	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
3100 Price Co	14¾	14½	14½	
100 Rolland A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
18276 Royal Bank	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
60 Royal Trst	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
157 Steinberg A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
220 Velcro Ind	30½	30	30	—1¼

Total sales 1,302,100 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 24, 1970

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	150	Matsu E Ind.	775
Canon Cam.	522	Matsu El. Wks	1,040
Dai Nip. Print.	352	Mitsub Hv Ind.	69
Fuji Bank	296	Mitsui & Co.	172
Fuji Photo	587†	Mitsukoshi	310
Hayakawa E	—	Nippon Elec.	342
Hitachi	160	Shiseido	1,100
Honda	165	Sony Corp.	3,270
C. Itoh	151	Sumitomo Bk.	305
Jap. Air Lines.	1,690	Taisho Marine	126
Kao Soap	319	Takeda Chem	459
Kansai E	678	Teijin	87
Kirin Brewery	176	Tokyo Marine	364
Komatsu	282	Toyo Rayon	143
Kubota I Wks	228	Toyota Motor.	327

† Previous.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
		Macke Co .30	42	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
		Macy RH 1	54	35	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅜
		Mad Fd 1.54e	76	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
		Mad Sq Gar	33	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
		Magnvox 1.20	141	32¼	32¾	32⅛	32⅝	+ ¾
		Mallory 1.80	33	42½	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ¼
		Man Ind .56b	26	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	− ⅛
		Manpowr .72	8	46⅛	46⅛	45½	45½	− ⅝
		ManHan 2.80	40	65	65⅛	65	65⅛	+ ⅝
		MAPCO .70	14	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
		MAPC pf1.12	6	22⅞	22⅞	22	22	− ⅝
		Marathn 1.60	479	27½	28⅜	27¼	28¼	+1
		Marcor Inc 1	279	57	57	56	56	−1⅛
		Marcor pf A2	10	56⅞	57	56¼	56¼	− ¼
		Maremnt .11t	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Mar Mid 1.60	56	36¼	38¼	36¼	37⅞	+1⅛
		MarionLb .24	198	49½	49½	49	49	− ⅝
		Marlennan 1	52	52⅜	53¾	52¼	53⅝	+1⅜
		MarqCem .30	30	12½	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
		Marriott .04f	94	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅝
		MarshFd 1.10	16	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅝
		MartinM 1.10	57	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	− ⅛
		MrylCup .40b	52	37¾	38½	37¾	38	+ ⅝
		Masco Cp .24	20	41	41	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅝
		Masonite .72	3	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜	
		Massey F 1	55	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅛	− ¼
		MasseyF fn 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
		Mattel .20	97	74	76	74	76	+2
		MayDStr 1.60	77	23½	23½	22¾	23	− ¼
		MayD pf1.80	5	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
		Mays JW .50	10	20½	21⅛	20½	21	+ ¼
		Maytag 1a	14	22	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
		MCA Inc .60	27	21½	21⅝	21	21	− ⅞
		McCord 1.20b	10	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	
		McCrory 1.20	10	24¾	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅛
		McCro pf4.50	z90	60½	60½	60½	60½	
		McCrory6pf 6	z220	75	75	73½	75	
		McDermott 1	335	30¼	32⅝	30¼	32⅝	+2⅝
		McDonald Cp	144	43⅞	43⅞	42⅝	42½	−1⅜
		McDonnD .40	235	22	22½	21¼	21¾	+1
		McGrEd 1.40	49	29½	30¼	29¼	30⅛	+ ⅛
		McGHill .40a	177	22⅝	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
		McGH pf1.20	2	39½	39½	39½	39½	
		McGreg Don	9	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		McIntyre 2	z1330	145¼	145¼	142½	145	−2
		McKee 1.50	6	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	− ½
		McLean .80a	x19	37¼	37¼	37	37	− ¼
		McLouth 1.60	28	26¾	26¾	26	26	−1
		McNeil .70	9	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Mead Corp 1	72	18⅛	18⅜	18	18¼	
		Mead pfA2.80	14	41½	42	41	41	
		Mead pfB2.80	8	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	− ¾
		MedusaC 1.20	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	
		MEI Corp	3	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	− ¼
		MelvSho 1.50	41	76	77½	76	77½	+1
		Memorex Cp	165	124½	125½	122¼	125½	+ ⅛
		MercanS 1.40	6	65⅛	65⅛	65½	65½	
		Merck 2a	107	110¼	112	110¼	111⅝	+1⅞
		Meredith 1.30	41	32⅝	32⅝	32	32	− ¾
		Mesa Pet .10	146	47¼	48	47¼	48	+1
		Mes sr pf2.20	17	89	90	89	90	+1½
		MesaP pf2.20	1	90	90	90	90	+1
		MesabiT .22e	71	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
		Mesta Mch 2	3	29	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ¼
		MGM	35	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
		Metromd .50	57	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅞
		MetEd pf3.90	z50	52	52	52	52	
		MGIC Inv .20	48	49⅝	50	48½	50	− ½
		MichGasUt 1	x3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Mich Tube 1	14	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Microdot .10e	53	22¼	22½	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅝
		MidCnTel .88	12	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅞
		MidSoUtil .96	217	20¼	21	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅜
		Midld R 1.40	41	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21¾	
		MileLab 1.20	36	71½	72	71	71¾	− ⅛
		Milt Brad .60	21	21⅛	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅞
		MinnMM 1.75	121	108	108	107¼	107⅛	− ⅞
		MinnPLt 1.20	56	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	
		Miss Riv 1.20	65	16¾	17¼	16⅝	17	
		MP Cem 1.60	54	23¾	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
		MoPubS .80b	3	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ½
		Mobil 2.20a	508	42	42⅝	41⅛	42¾	+1
		Mohasco 1.10	x9	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
		Mohwk Data	75	77	78	76⅝	78	+ ¾
		Monarch 1.20	2	23	23	23	23	
		Monogm Ind	458	22¾	25¼	22½	25	+2½
		Mon RR .25g	12	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	− ½
		MonroEq .60	x37	46⅛	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	+ ⅛
		Monsan 1.80	313	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅜
		MontDUt 1.78	23	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
		Mont Pw 1.68	38	28¼	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ¼
		Moor McCor	32	16	16¼	16	16⅛	
		MorganJ 2.40	230	69	69	67¾	68	+1¼
		MorseSho .70	2	29	29	29	29	
		Mor-Nor .80	121	33⅞	34	33½	33⅞	+ ½
		Motorola 1	145	129¼	131¼	129	130	+1¼
		MtFuelS 1.80	6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ½
		MtStaTT 1.36	22	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
		MSL Ind .40	135	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	− ⅜
		Munsingwr 1	x54	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
		Murphy 1.20	195	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ½
		Murphy Ind	8	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
		MurphOil .60	21	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21	
		MurpO pf5.20	1	70	70	70	70	
		MurryOh .60	10	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
		N						
		Natco Ch .70	101	56⅜	56⅜	54½	55½	−1⅛
		Narco Sci .60	10	32⅛	32⅛	31½	32	
		NashuaCp .44	50	41½	42	41½	42	+ ¼
		N Airlin .40	272	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅞	− ⅜
		N Aviat 1.24e	33	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
		Nat Bisc 2.20	45	54⅜	54½	54⅛	54¼	− ⅜
		Nat Can .80	25	72	73	72	73	+ ½
		N Can pf 1.50	10	63½	65	63½	64⅝	+1
		NatCash 1.20	228	147⅛	147¾	145	145	−2½
		Nat Chem .50	x7	67¾	67¾	66½	66½	−1⅞
		NatCityL .90	6	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
		Nat Distl .90	80	15¾	16	15½	15½	
		Nat Fuel 1.68	15	24⅛	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞	− ¼
		Nat Genl .20	91	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−1⅜
		NatGyps 1.05	105	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅜	
		Nat Indust	40	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
		Natind pf1.25	40	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
		N Lead 1.27g	220	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅞
		NatPresto .90	12	25⅜	26½	25⅜	26½	+1
		NatSvcln .60	6	17	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	− ¼
		Nat Stand .75	4	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
		NatStarch .60	11	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
		Nat Steel 2.50	x76	41½	41½	41	41⅛	− ½
		Nat Tea .80	7	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
		NatUnEl .90	5	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
		Natomas .25	69	44½	45⅛	43¼	44	− ¾
		Neptune .74	21	25¼	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
		Nev Pow 1.08	10	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜
		Newberry 1	5	26	26	26	26	+ ¼
		Newb pf 3.75	z50	50½	50½	50½	50½	
		NEngEl 1.48	35	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
		NEngTT 2.36	47	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅛
		Newmnt 1.04	111	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+1
		Newmt pf4.50	3	96½	98¼	96½	98¼	+ ¼
		NY Hon 1.05g	12	48½	49⅜	48½	49⅜	+ ½
		NYStEG 2.08	67	30	30¼	29⅝	29¾	+ ¼
		NY SE pf3.75	z100	51	51	51	51	
		Niag MP 1.10	175	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
		NiagM pf6.10	z60	78½	78½	78½	78½	−1
		NiagM pf3.90	z110	52½	52½	52	52	−1
		NiagM pf3.40	z100	45⅝	45⅝	45¾	45¾	
		Niag Shr .27g	1	18	18	18	18	− ⅛
		NorfolkWst 6	40	79⅝	80¼	78⅛	78⅛	−1⅜
		NorrisInd .80	31	18⅜	18⅜	17¼	17½	−1⅛
		NoAmCar 1	29	19⅛	19⅞	19	19	− ⅛
		NAmCoal .60	20	22	22	21	21	− ⅜
		NorAmPhl 1	4147	237	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		NoAmRk 1.20	140	17¼	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅜
		NoARk pf4.75	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
		NoARk pf1.35	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
		Noast Ut .94	x76	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
		NoIlGas 1.68	28	28⅛	28⅝	28	28	+ ¼
		NorInPS 1.16	28	26¼	26¼	26	26	− ¼
		NoNas 2.60	151	46⅛	46⅞	46	46⅞	+ ½
		NoNG pf6.48	z200	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
		NoNG pf6.84	z20	87	87	87	87	− ⅜
		Nor Pac 2.60	20	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
		NoStaPw 1.60	92	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
		NSPw pf4.56	z10	61	61	61	61	+1
		NSPw pf4.11	z120	54½	54½	54½	54½	
		NSPw pf4.10	z270	53	53	53	53	−1½
		NSPw pf3.60	z120	48	48	48⅛	48⅛	+1½
		Ntngate .50g	36	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
		Northrop 1	16	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
		Nwst Airl .45	98	24⅜	26⅛	24⅜	26⅛	+ ⅝
		NwtBanc 1.20	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ½
		Nwst Ind	78	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
		Nwtind pfAS	14	54	54½	53	53½	+ ⅛
		Nwtind pfC5	1	54⅛	54⅛	53⅞	54	
		NwstIn pf4.20	33	47¼	47¼	45⅞	46⅛	− ⅜
		NwstnStW 2	40	71⅛	71⅛	68	68	−3⅛
		Norton 1.50	24	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
		NortSim 1.22f	68	42	42½	42	42¼	+ ⅛
		NoSim pf1.60	9	40¾	41½	40¾	41½	+ ⅜
		NVF Co	24	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	
		O						
		Oak Elect .64	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅜
		Oakite Pd .80	11	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
		Occidnt Pet 1	2203	21⅛	21⅛	20	20⅜	− ⅞
		OccidPet pf 4	6	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	−1⅛
		OccidP pf3.60	158	63⅜	63⅜	60⅛	60⅝	−3⅛
		OccidP pf2.16	14	36	36	34⅝	34⅝	−1⅛
		Ogden Cp .80	126	15⅝	15½	14⅞	15⅛	− ⅛
		Ogden pf1.87	2	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
		OhioEdis 1.54	x58	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
		Oh Ed pf4.44	z80	63	63	63	63	+1½
		Oh Ed pf4.40	z60	62	62¼	62	62	
		Oh Ed pf3.90	z190	53½	53½	53	53	− ½
		Okla GE 1.16	73	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
		OK GE pf.80	z100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
		OklaNGs 1.12	31	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
		Olin Corp .88	66	18⅛	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
		Omark Ind 1f	4	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
		OneidaLt .70	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
		Opelika 1	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
		OrangeR 1.20	19	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
		Otis Elev 2	32	44⅞	44⅝	44	44	
		Outbd Mar 1	33	24¼	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+1⅛
		Outlet Co .65	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
		Over Trans 1	x4	19⅛	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
		OwensCg 1.40	71	88¾	89⅛	88⅝	89⅛	
		OwensIll 2.75	270	49½	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
		OwenIll pf4.75	2	86	86	86	86	−1½
		OwensIll pf 4	1	65	65	65	65	−1
		OxfdIndA .60	10	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
		P-Q						
		PacGEl 1.50	105	29⅛	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	
		PacInExp .80	21	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
		PacLtg 1.60	82	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
		Pac Pet .25g	122	29⅜	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	− ¼
		PacPwL 1.28	19	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
		Pac Swt Air	31	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
		PacT&T 1.20	67	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
		PacT&T pf 6	z120	89	89	89	89⅛	+ ⅛
		Pac Tin .60a	x4	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
		PalmBch .25	x29	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
		PanASul .20a	26	14⅛	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
		PanAm WAir	269	12	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
		Panh EP 1.60	34	34⅝	36	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
		Paprcrft .50b	10	29⅞	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅜
		Pargas .80	22	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15½	− ¼
		Pargas pf2.64	6	44	44	44	44	+1
		ParkeDavis 1	198	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
		Park Pen .80	22	22⅛	22⅛	21	21	−1⅛
		Penn Cent	177	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
		PennDix .40	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
		Penn Fruit	5	11⅛	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
		Penney JC 1	417	50¼	50⅛	49	49½	−1
		Ps Co pf4.62	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
		PaPwLt 1.60	32	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+1⅛
		PaPL pf 4.50	z370	63½	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	−1⅛
		PaPL pf 4.40	z110	59	59	59	59	
		Pennwt 1.20a	39	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ¼
		Penwlt pf2.50	1	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
		Penwlt pf1.25	7	23½	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
58¼	26¼	PennzUn .80	75	29¾	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
83	38	PenzU pf1.33	22	42	42½	42	42½	+ ⅜
35⅝	19	PeopDrg 1.10	x1	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
39⅞	28½	PeopGas 1.96	122	31⅞	33⅝	31¾	33½	+1¼
54⅞	43¾	PepsiCo 1	83	53⅝	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+ ¼
68½	11	Perfect Film	54	14⅝	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅛
55⅝	34¼	Perkin Elm	23	39½	39¾	39¼	39¼	− ½
46	34⅛	Pet Inc 1.20	21	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅛
25½	18	Pet Inc pf 1	3	22¼	22½	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅜
25	19¾	Pet Inc pf.80	10	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	− ½
50¼	22¼	PetePaul 1.20	1	26½	26½	26½	26½	
48⅝	36	Petrolane .90	5	44¾	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	17¼	Petrim 1.23e	21	18½	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
113½	69¾	PfizerC 1.60a	x215	111¾	112¾	111	112⅞	
53⅛	39⅛	Phelps D 2.0	98	47⅛	47⅜	46⅝	47	− ⅜
32⅛	22	Phila El 1.64	126	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	− ¼
103	88	PhilaEl pf 7	z50	97	97	96½	96½	−1
75½	58	PhilEl pf4.40	z50	61½	61½	61½	61½	− ½
70½	54⅝	PhilEl pf4.30	z120	57½	58	57½	58	
63	50	PhilEl pf3.80	z140	53½	53½	53	53	− ¼
38½	25⅛	Philip Morr 1	164	34½	34½	33¼	33½	− ½
67	50½	PhilMor pf 4	z40	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	− ½
35	11½	Philip Ind .16	165	15	15¼	14½	14⅞	+ ½
40⅝	19	Phil Ind pf 1	12	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20⅜	+1⅛
38¼	28	Phill Pet 1.30	751	24⅞	25⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅝
29¾	17	PhilVH 1.80f	21	17¼	17⅜	17½	17¾	
18¾	16¼	PiedNGs 1.10	7	17½	18	17½	18	+ ¾
69¼	41¾	Pillsbury 1.36	62	60¼	62	60¼	62	+3
20½	12⅛	PionNGas .80	145	13	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ½
42⅝	30	PitneyBw .68	192	35⅝	37	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
22	13¼	Pit Forg .80	x2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
90⅝	48½	Pittston 1.20b	77	88⅝	88⅝	87¾	87¾	− ¼
53¼	23⅝	Plan Resrch	128	45½	46	45¼	45⅝	−1⅛
85	57½	PloughInc .68	11	82⅝	83	82½	82⅝	− ⅜
145⅝	88⅛	Polaroid .32	x455	94¼	97⅛	93⅝	97⅛	+4⅛
32⅛	15½	Portec 1.2 0	2	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
24½	18¼	PortG El 1.30	75	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19	
39⅞	29¾	PotlatchF 1	5	36	36	35⅞	35⅞	− ⅛
21¾	12	Potom El .80	x106	12⅛	12¾	12⅛	12½	+ ½
50	33	Pot El pf2.44	4	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
42	30	PPG Ind 1.40	x79	32¼	33⅜	32¼	32⅝	+ ¾
29½	24½	Premrind .60	40	26	26	26	26	+ ¼
23	15⅝	Premin pf.90	2	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
116⅝	82	ProctGa 2.60	154	108⅝	108⅝	107½	108⅝	+ ½
34⅝	14⅞	ProdRsch .28	4	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
28	18⅛	PubSCol 1.06	78	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
37	24¼	PSvcEG 1.64	x176	25½	25⅞	25¼	25½	− ¼
106½	84	PSEG pf6.80	y110	90	90	90	90	+ ¾
84	65	PSEG pf5.28	y120	70	71	69½	71	+1⅜
80½	62½	PSEG pf5.05	y10	66½	66½	66½	66½	+1⅜
79¼	54⅝	PSEG pf4.30	y20	58	58	58	58	+2⅛
66½	51	PSEG pf4.08	y100	56	56	56	56	+1⅛
23⅝	18⅛	PSEG pf1.40	x9	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
49½	32¼	PubSvIn 2.08	31	39⅝	41	39⅝	40½	+ ⅜
17½	13½	PSInd pf1.08	z30	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ½
17	13	PSInd pf1.04	z350	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ⅜
15⅝	6⅞	Publkind .45f	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
26⅛	19	Pueb Sup .28	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	15	PR Cem 1.10	6	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	26	PugS PL 1.76	41	31¼	31¼	31	31	+ ⅛
60⅝	37¾	Pullman 2.80	26	44½	45⅛	44½	45⅛	+ ⅝
33⅜	14	PurexCp .84b	84	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
68¼	51½	Purolatr 1.60	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	− ⅜
48½	41¾	Quak Oat .94	45	46⅜	46⅞	46⅛	46¼	− ⅛
26⅛	20½	QuakStOil .80	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
35	17	Questor .50	17	19¾	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	− ¼
		R						
30⅝	21⅝	RalstonP .60	102	30	30⅝	29⅝	30	
42¾	31⅝	RalstP pf1.20	190	42	42	42	42	
35½	20	Ramada .24	70	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝
47¼	18	Ranco Inc .92	16	19½	19½	19	19	− ¼
45⅝	16¼	RapidAm .75	47	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
59⅝	43⅝	Raybestos 3	11	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	− ¼
31	10⅝	Raym Inf .80	31	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅜
50¼	26½	Raytheon .60	48	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅞
48⅛	29¼	RCA 1	296	29¾	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	− ⅜
108½	70½	RCA cv pf 4	11	73½	73½	72½	72½	
64	51⅛	RCA pf3.50	z50	53	53	53	53	− ½
26⅝	10⅛	Reading Co	11	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
23⅝	9⅛	Reading 2 pf	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
48¼	16¼	RdgBates .25	56	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20¼	−1⅛
57¼	20	Redman .20g	116	23¼	23⅞	23	23⅛	− ⅜
49½	20⅞	ReeveBr 1.50	x3	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
19½	11¼	ReichCh .60	17	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
17⅞	8½	RelabStr .60	30	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	− ⅛
31⅜	24¾	Relian El .70	35	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ¾
88	69½	RelianEl pf 3	6	73	73	72¾	72¾	− ¼
59	44½	Relian pf1.60	1	46	46	46	46	+ ½
53⅛	20¼	Republic Cp	1636	21¼	21⅝	19½	19⅝	−1⅝
53⅞	33¼	RepubStl 2.50	91	35⅛	35⅛	34¾	34⅝	− ⅜
26	17	Revco DS .20	41	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
38	20½	RevereC 1.50	31	24¼	24⅞	23½	23⅝	− ⅝
74⅝	64¼	Revlon 1	38	70¼	70⅝	69¾	69¾	−1
44¾	27	Rex Chn 1.50	8	37¾	37½	37⅝	37½	+ ⅛
45⅛	28	ReynMet 1.10	154	31½	32⅝	31½	32½	+1
104⅝	70	ReyM pf4.50	4	78⅛	78¼	76⅝	76¼	− ½
50⅝	35¼	ReynTob 2.40	110	39	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
56½	36¼	ReyTb pf2.25	32	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅜
24⅝	20⅛	Rheingold .20	75	30⅝	31¾	30¼	31¾	+1¾
32⅝	16	Richrdson .80	7	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
65	46⅝	RichMerr .90	37	63½	64⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅜
30⅛	17	Riegel Pap 1	10	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
34⅛	12⅛	RiegelTxt .80	16	14⅛	14⅝	14¼	14¼	− ⅜
20	10¼	RioGrand .60	41	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜	13	
13⅝	9¼	RioGrn pf.80	28	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	16½	Rite Aid .18	89	27¼	28	27¼	27⅞	+ ½
31⅛	25½	R'vianaF .90	9	30	30	29⅛	29⅛	
9½	3⅝	Roan Sel .85g	143	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
43⅝	27½	RobshCon .70	26	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	
38⅞	20½	RobrtnH 1.10	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− ¼
44⅝	34	RobinsAH .40	13	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅜
34	22⅝	RochGs 1.20	67	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅜
41¼	32¼	RochTel 1.10	18	36	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
35⅛	25⅛	RockMfg 1.40	10	29⅜	29⅝	29½	29½	− ⅜
120	71⅜	RohmH 1.40b	35	71¼	71¼	71	71½	− ½
39	22	Rohr Cp .80	11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	− ½
42⅝	30⅛	RollinsInc .18	42	39	39	37¼	37¼	−2½
25½	8¾	Ronson .50b	37	9¼	9⅜	8⅞		
45⅛	24	Roper Cp 1	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½	+ ¼
38⅝	17½	RorerAm .70	53	27	27	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
26	12⅝	RoyCCola .54	123	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅞
56⅞	35	Royal Dut 2d	183	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅜
		Roy Dut fn2d	75	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	
25⅝	9¼	Royal Ind	12	11⅛	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅛
23	17	RTE Corp .24	8	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅜
50⅝	33½	Rubrmd 1.04	146	40½	40½	40	40	− ⅜
30¼	10¼	Rucker Co	25	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
42¾	12½	RussTogs .68	25	16¼	16¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
51¼	30⅝	RyderSys .50	802	43	43¼	41½	43	− ⅛
		S-T						
30¼	22⅝	Safeway 1.10	230	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	28⅝	St Jos Lead 2	69	31¾	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	− ⅛
21⅞	15	StJosLP 1.04	1	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
57¾	38	StLSanF 2.40	x28	42	42	42	42	− ⅛
49¼	29	StRegisP 1.60	49	29⅞	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
28	21	SanDGas 1.08	30	23¼	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
61⅞	18	Sanders .30	85	18⅝	18⅝	17¼	17⅞	− ⅞
43½	19¼	Sangamo .40	36	27	27	25	25¼	−1½
40	22½	SaFeInd 1.60	130	23½	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	− ¼
13	8⅛	SFe Ind pf.50	8	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅜
53½	20¼	SanFeInt .30	54	25	25⅛	24¼	24½	− ⅜
24½	14¼	SarWelSci .50	4	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	
31⅝	10½	Saturn Ind	31	11¼	11⅜	11	11	− ¼
23½	15½	SavanhE 1.12	8	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
58	30¼	Schaefer Cp	18	56¼	57¼	56¼	57¼	+ ⅝
44⅝	20⅛	Schenley 1.40	10	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
21¾	18	Schenl pf1.40	18	19⅛	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅜
63⅞	40⅝	Schering .80	36	60⅝	60¾	60⅝	60⅝	
14½	5⅛	Schick	19	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
84	50	SchlitzBr 1.40	6	82½	83	82½	83	
110½	72½	Schlmbr 1.40	70	74	74⅞	73½	74⅞	+1⅜
26½	10¼	Scient Resrc	56	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	− ½
35¼	18	Scient Res pf	8	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	
47⅛	18⅝	SCM Cp .60b	61	19½	19¾	19	19⅛	− ¼
24¼	14	SCOA Ind .60	11	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
32½	21	ScotLadF .56	102	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
29⅝	13	ScottFetz .80	7	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	− ⅜
32⅝	19	ScottFore .60	10	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅜
35	26½	Scott Paper 1	191	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
56½	38¼	ScovillM 1.40	28	40⅝	41	40⅝	40¾	+ ¾
70	48½	Scovill pf2.50	6	55	55½	55	55½	+1¼
24⅝	11½	ScrewBl .25e	5	12⅛	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ¼
8⅞	5⅞	Scud DuoVst	36	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9¼	6⅝	Scuddr pf.18e	12	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	
48½	32½	SbCLInd 2.80	x27	38½	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
36⅝	8½	SbdWorld Air	49	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	− ⅜
60½	22	Seagrve .50b	7	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
50½	35⅝	Searl GD 1.30	27	43¼	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ⅜
74⅞	60¼	SearsR 1.20a	188	65½	65⅝	64½	64⅝	− ⅜
37⅝	18	Seatrain Line	179	22¼	22½	21	21⅛	− ⅜
34½	18	S77DCO .08	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
25⅞	5⅝	Seilon Inc	65	5¼	5¼	4¾	5	− ⅛
49½	23½	Servmat .50b	125	25⅞	26½	25½	26⅛	+ ⅝
73½	36½	Shell Oil 2.40	366	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	41⅞	+1
47	31½	Shell Tr 1.30g	2	32	32	32	32	− ¼
41	15	ShellerGl .80	37	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
23¼	18⅝	ShellGl pf1.40	3	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ¼
41½	20¼	ShellGl pf1.35	6	20¼	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ½
59½	39½	SherwnWm 2	19	40⅝	41¼	40¼	41¼	+ ⅞
104½	78	SherW pf4.40	z10	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ⅞
47⅞	27⅛	Shulton .80b	x7	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	−1⅛
25⅛	8⅞	Siegel Hl	9	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
26	16	SierraPac .72	27	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
42	20¼	SignalCo 1.20	136	21⅞	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅝
82¼	41¾	Signal pf2.20	4	42¾	42⅞	42	42	+ ¼
51	33⅜	Signode 1.10	66	39½	40	39½	39¾	+ ½
31	8	SimmPre .10	34	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅜
59	39½	Simmn 1.40a	4	41⅝	41⅝	41	41⅞	+ ⅜
90½	63⅜	SimpPat .80b	27	84½	85	84½	84⅞	+ ½
87⅛	62	SingerCo 2.40	77	79½	79⅞	79⅛	79½	+ ⅜
112½	81	Singer pf3.50	5	103	104¼	103	103¼	+1¼
67⅝	32⅝	Skelly Oil 1	16	35	35⅝	35	35½	+1⅜
48½	28	Skil Corp .90	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
41⅝	20	Skyline .16	157	22⅝	22⅝	21⅛	21⅝	− ⅜
50	37½	SmithAO 1.40	6	39⅝	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	− ⅛
43	28⅛	Smith Intl .40	14	34⅝	35	34⅝	34¾	+ ½
55¼	36	Smith KF 2	340	53½	53⅝	52½	52⅞	− ½
34¼	19¾	Smucker .70	6	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	− ⅜
26	12¼	SolaBasic .50	9	13	13	13	13	− ⅛
44¼	25	Soo Line 1b	7	29	29⅛	29	29	
31⅛	16	SOS Cons .44	x5	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	22¼	SCar EG 1.26	123	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+ ½
37⅞	27⅝	SouJerG 1.46	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
58½	30¼	Southdwn Inc	83	33⅛	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅞
36⅛	28½	Soutdn pf1.80	12	29¾	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
24⅜	13⅝	SoeastPS 1.08	4	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	
39¼	25½	SouCalE 1.40	77	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	23⅛	South Cp 1.20	298	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
39	28⅛	SouInGs .70	11	32	32	32	32	+1
51⅞	37⅝	SouNGas 1.40	107	47¾	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ¼
46½	30⅝	Sou Pac 1.80	x139	33	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
66	42¼	Southrn Ry 2	57	46⅝	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	13	Sou Ry pf 1	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	− ⅛
30⅛	18¾	Swest Airmot	6	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Swest PS .70	97	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅞	14⅛	Spartans .15e	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
27	14⅛	SpartanA .60	7	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	− ¼
16	10⅛	Sparton .40	3	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
59½	40⅛	Sperry Hut 1	17	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
55½	33⅛	Sperry R .12e	270	35⅛	35½	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅜
34⅝	16½	Sprague .40	31	20⅛	21⅞	20¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
23⅛	15⅝	SpringsMill 1	11	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
23⅞	18	SquareD .80a	189	19½	20	19½	20	− ⅛
67⅞	44⅜	Squibb B 1.50	95	65⅝	66	65⅞	65⅝	+ ⅝
70	50	SquibbB pf 2	3	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	+1⅜
54	42¼	St Brand 1.50	203	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
35½	20⅛	StdBrPaint .36	298	35⅝	37⅛	35⅝	36½	+ ⅜
27¼	14	Std Intl .24b	9	14½	14⅝	14	14	
31¼	10½	Std Kollsman	24	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
75	42½	StOilCal 2.80	657	46	46	45⅛	46	
70¾	37½	StOilInd 2.30	366	42⅝	44	42⅝	43⅞	+1⅜
85⅝	49⅞	StdOilNJ 90d	1172	54⅛	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	− ¼
25-64	3-16	StdOilNJ rt	2313b	27-64	29-64	23-64	23-64	−1-64
119⅞	57¼	StdOlOh 2.70	333	77½	77½	74	74⅞	+2⅞
68	51	StO Oh pf3.75	z10	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	
20⅜	7½	St Packaging	46	8	8	7¾	7⅞	
61	27	St Pkg pf1.60	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
28	9¾	Std Press .44	56	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	StPrudent .66	57	10¼	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	− ⅛
29⅝	19½	StdPrud pf.10	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
54	37⅝	StanWks 1.60	6	40⅛	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	
33⅞	13⅝	Stanray .60	6	14	14	13¾	13⅞	− ¼
23⅞	14⅝	Starrett .80	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
50	29½	StauffCh 1.80	15	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
50	30¾	StaufC pf1.80	x3	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ¼
16¾	9¼	SterchlBr .48	6	10½	10½	10¼	10½	
44⅝	32⅜	SterlDrug .75	208	42⅛	42⅝	41⅞	42½	− ⅛
65	36¼	StevensJ 2.40	21	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	− ¼
50½	32	StewWar 1.80	8	33	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	20½	Stoke VanC 1	6	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
16⅜	13	StokeVC pf 1	z520	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	− ¼
51	31¼	StoneW 1.90	16	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	−1
19⅞	11½	StoneCont .36	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
62	19	StorerBrd .50	92	22½	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	− ⅞
60⅞	32½	StudeWorth 1	27	40⅝	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ½
101	63	Stu Wor pfB5	1	70	70	70	70	
46⅝	26¼	StuW pfA1.40	10	30⅞	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ¼
30	14¾	SuburbCo .68	48	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	− ⅛
42⅝	28½	Sub Prop 1.60	5	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
22⅝	12¼	SuCrest .80	2	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
43	27½	SunChem .40	94	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ¼
76¾	40	Sun Oil 1b	29	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
58¼	32½	Sun Oil pf2.25	60	34¼	35	34¼	34⅝	− ⅛
28⅞	20½	Sunbeam .80	29	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅜
67	20⅛	Sundstrnd .80	45	21¾	22¼	21½	21½	
75⅝	44⅝	Sundst pf3.50	9	46⅛	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	− ½
27½	13¼	Sunsh Mn .52	46	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅜
47¾	19	Sup Valu 1.10	65	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ¼
285	113	SuperOil 1.40	28	135	136	132	132	−1
41¼	20	SupmkGn .40	41	28⅝	28¾	28⅛	28½	− ¼
47	26	Supmk pf1.30	1	33½	33½	33⅛	33½	− ⅛
8⅞	6	SurvyFd .55e	62	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
26¾	12¾	Swank .60a	20	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16¾	+ ¼
35¼	21⅛	Swift Co .60	111	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅛	− ⅛
32⅝	22	Swingline .40	76	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
45	27	SybronCp .60	174	42½	42½	41½	41½	− ⅝
75½	52¾	Sybron pf2.40	4	70⅝	70⅝	68½	68½	−1⅜
32⅜	13⅛	Systron Donn	4	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
43¼	24¼	Taft Brd .60	42	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
30½	16⅛	TalcotlN 1.10	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
61	19¼	Talley Ind	229	21	21½	20¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
29⅝	19¾	Tampa El .76	16	22⅝	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	− ¼
68⅞	41	Tandy Corp	40	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	− ⅛
27⅞	17⅜	TappanCo .40	x56	17½	18⅛	17½	18⅛	
12⅝	5⅝	TechMat .13t	16	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	
74⅝	51¼	Tektronix	234	65½	65½	64	64	−1
45½	25	Teledyn 1.09t	241	28	28¼	27	27	− ⅞
209	105	Teledy pf3.50	1	110	110	110	110	−2
86⅝	73	Teledyne pf 6	1	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
159½	20⅛	Telex Corp	666	123½	124⅝	118½	124½	+2⅞
24	17⅜	Templein .25	24	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+1⅛
31¾	27⅜	Tenneco 1.32	170	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
115½	80	Tennec pf5.50	50	80¾	80¾	79¾	80	− ½
39½	24⅝	Texaco 1.60	928	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
35	22¼	TexETrn 1.40	46	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23¼	
47	24¼	TexGasT 1.49	54	34⅜	35	34½	34⅝	− ⅜
39⅝	24⅝	TexGs pf1.50	16	34½	34½	34	34¼	− ⅜
39⅞	17⅛	TexGSul .60	247	20	20¼	19¼	19¼	− ⅜
38¼	24⅞	Texas Ind 1b	59	25⅝	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅝
140¼	94⅝	TexasInst .80	29	129⅝	129⅞	129⅛	129¼	− ⅜
52⅝	32⅝	TexOilGs .05	22	53¼	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅞
24⅝	15⅝	TexPLd .45e	5	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−1
59⅝	50¼	TexUtil 1.68	x55	55⅞	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝	+1⅛
45	20⅝	Textron .90	177	21½	21⅞	21	21½	− ¼
51¼	28¼	Textrn pf2.08	30	29½	30½	29½	30½	+ ⅝
42¼	21⅞	Textrn pf1.40	30	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	10¼	Thiokol .40	67	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
52½	40	ThomBet 1.04	23	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	+1⅜
25⅝	17	Thom Ind .40	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ⅜
36	29	ThomJW .20e	1	29	29	29	29	
30⅝	17	ThriftyDr .60	17	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
30½	24½	TI Corp 1.40	14	29⅛	29⅝	29	29	− ¼
100⅝	27¼	Timeln 1.90a	x150	35⅝	37¼	35½	35½	+1
49¼	33⅞	TimesMir .50	7	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+ ½
40⅝	27⅛	Timk RB 1.80	47	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29½	− ⅜
35	20½	Tish Rlty .40	21	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅝	− ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	Tobin Pkg 1	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
49¼	27½	ToddShp 1.20	x2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
35½	26	ToledEd 1.72	39	31	31½	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
28⅝	18⅝	TootRoll .40b	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	− ¼
72	47½	Trane Co .90	31	61¼	62½	61¼	62½	+1½
36¼	25½	TransUn 1.16	36	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
48¾	17	Trans W Air	64	18¾	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
37¾	24	TrnWAir pf 2	10	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	− ½
20¼	9	TranWF .89f	25	12	12½	12	12¼	
38⅜	19⅞	Transmr .50b	518	21	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	9	Transcon .40	58	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
27¾	13⅝	Transcit Inv	380	18	18½	17¾	17⅞	
16⅝	5	Transitron	91	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅜
38	26½	Travelers .80	361	36	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅝
48½	38⅛	Travlers pf 2	12	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1
36⅝	28⅝	TriConf 1.82e	28	29¾	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+ ¾
40⅝	33	TriCon pf2.50	5	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ¾
37⅝	14⅝	Triangin .20e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅜
45	29⅞	TRW Inc 1	203	30	30¼	29½	29¾	− ¼
101	72	TRW pf4.50	7	73½	73¾	73	73¾	
108¾	80	TRW pf4.40	20	82½	82½	80½	80⅝	−1⅞
18	14	Tucsn GE .72	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
41¾	14⅝	Twen Cent	584	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
		U-V						
48½	20	UAL Inc 1	115	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
39¼	25⅝	UARCO 1.10	4	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
28½	18⅝	UGI Cp 1.20	12	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	14½	UMC Ind .72	21	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	8½	Unarco .40	2	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
		U NV fn1.49g	28	30½	30½	30	30	
35⅞	26¼	Un Camp 1	46	29½	29½	29	29	− ¼
47¼	33½	Un Carbide 2	360	36	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	
20⅜	7⅛	Union Corp	30	7¾	7¾	7¼	7⅜	− ⅛
23⅜	16¼	Un Elec 1.20	114	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
104	80	Un El pf6.40	z90	85	85	85	85	
74½	57½	Un El pf4.50	z250	59¼	59½	59	59½	+1
57	43	Un El pf3.50	z320	48½	48⅝	47½	48⅝	− ¼
64¼	28⅛	UnOilCal 1.60	343	32½	33	32¼	32⅝	+1
84	39⅝	UOCal pf2.50	73	44	44⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅝
53¾	39⅞	Un Pac Cp 2	159	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	
63⅝	36½	UnionPacif 2	22	37¼	37⅝	36¾	37	− ½
11⅞	6⅞	UnPac pf.40	7	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
53	37⅛	Unionam 1.40	35	43⅛	45⅛	43⅝	45	+1¼
32	16⅛	Uniroyal .70	82	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
135	98½	Uniroyal pf 8	z360	102	102¼	101	102	
49⅞	26⅝	Unishops .40	x34	40	40⅝	40	40½	+ ⅜
81½	29	UnitAirc 1.80	263	33⅝	33¾	33⅛	33⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	10	Unit Cp .80e	80	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
24¼	9¼	Unit Fin Cal	20	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
87	40½	Un Fruit 1.40	18	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ⅞
20¼	7¾	Unit Ind .20	3	9	9	8¾	8¾	− ¼
37½	26½	Unit MM 1.30	24	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ¼
35¼	14¼	Un Nuclr .92f	52	16	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Unit PK Min	17	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	− ¼
41⅝	28⅛	USForS 2.98e	26	28⅞	29½	28½	29½	+1
47⅜	22¼	US Frepl 1.40	41	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	− ¼
88	53⅝	USGypsm 3a	41	60¼	60⅞	60⅛	60¼	− ¾
46½	30	USGyp pf1.80	21	32	32	31¾	31¾	− ¼
32½	20	US Indust .50	99	24¾	24¾	24⅛	24¼	− ⅛
36	24¼	US PlyCh .84	53	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ½
93	71½	USPCh pf5.50	z50	72½	72½	72½	72½	+1
42½	25½	USPCh pf1.20	21	28⅝	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ½
34	17⅝	US Shoe .88	9	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	− ⅜
65½	33	US Smelt 1	23	36⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37½	+ ⅞
49	32½	US Steel 2.40	193	36⅜	36⅜	36	36⅛	− ⅛
27⅝	16½	USTobac 1.10	x21	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ¼
32	18¾	Unit Util .92	272	21⅛	22	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
36	24	UnUtil pf1.25	52	26½	27	26½	26⅞	− ⅛
48¼	23¾	UnUtil pf1.50	16	31⅞	32	31½	31½	
35	25	UnvLeaf 1.50	8	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	−1
38½	20¾	UnivO Pd .80	263	32¾	33⅛	31¾	32⅝	− ½
111½	53¼	Univsty Cmp	324	56½	57⅞	55	55½	−3⅜
59½	37½	Upjohn 1.60	207	57⅝	57⅝	56¾	56¾	− ⅜
33⅝	15	Uris Bldg .40	7	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
39⅝	19½	USLIFE .50	88	37⅝	38½	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
46	29¾	USM Co 1.60	13	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	36	USM pf2.10	1	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
26½	19⅝	USM pf1.50	z100	20	20	20	20	
54¼	29¾	UtahCons .60	499	53⅝	54	53	53	− ½
38¼	29	Utah PL 1.92	21	32⅝	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅞
40⅝	26½	Valve Cp .40	36	38½	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	+ ½
37¾	22⅞	Varian Asso	71	28⅛	28⅛	27¼	27¼	− ½
42	26	Veeder 1.60	51	37	37⅛	35¼	35⅝	− ⅜
32⅝	14¼	Vendo Co .60	14	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14⅝	− ⅜
47⅝	28¼	VF Corp 1	128	30⅝	30¼	29½	29½	−1¼
63⅝	22½	VictComp .50	13	24	24	23½	23⅝	− ¼
44⅞	7⅛	Villager	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅜
32⅞	21	VaEIPw 1.12	219	22½	22½	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅞
103¼	93	VaEP pf7.72	z30	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1½
83¾	62½	VaE&P pf 5	z200	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ½
79	58½	VaEP pf4.80	z20	62½	62½	62½	62½	−1½
68	52	VaEP pf4.20	z150	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	− ⅜
26⅞	13	Vornado	23	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
38⅝	20⅝	VSI Corp .48	9	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
25⅞	16¾	Vulcan Mat 1	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
23¾	13½	VWR Unit .72	4	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
		W-X-Y-Z						
36⅝	23½	Walgreen 1	9	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ½
50¾	36⅝	WalkrH 1.20a	52	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾	− ¾
40⅝	20¼	Wall Murry 1	14	21⅞	21⅞	21	21⅞	− ⅛
14⅛	6	Walworth Co	5	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
57⅞	17	WardFa 1.10t	71	18¾	19½	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	17⅝	Warnaco .90	5	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
62½	42⅝	Warn Co 1.44	2	46⅝	46⅝	46	46	− ⅜
76⅝	52½	WarLam 1.10	108	70½	70⅝	69⅞	70	− ⅝
56¼	28¼	Warn Sw 1.60	12	34¾	34¾	34	34¼	+ ¼
30½	23	WasGas 1.72	14	25	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
22⅞	11⅛	WashStl .70	13	14⅛	14⅛	13½	13½	− ¼
27⅝	19¼	Was Wat 1.28	25	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
43⅛	12⅝	Watkii. Johns	13	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	− ⅜
22⅞	12¼	Wayn Gos .76	7	12⅞	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
57½	26	Way G pf1.60	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
20⅝	8⅞	Wean Unit	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	− ⅛
22¼	14	Wean pfA1.26	x1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	12⅞	Weathrd .12e	5	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½	
23⅝	9⅞	Webb Del E	64	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
42⅞	29	Weis Mkt .84	55	30	30	29⅞	29½	− ½
10⅜	4⅞	Welbilt .11f	11	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
40½	38⅞	WellsFar 1.60	34	40⅛	40⅛	40	40	− ⅛
36⅝	16½	WescoF 1.37f	76	25	25⅜	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
33¼	20¾	WestTra .53g	8	21½	21½	21	21	− ¼
76	58	WPP pf 4.50	z90	60½	60½	60	60½	+ ½
65	49⅞	WPP pfC4.10	z10	51½	51½	51½	51½	
57⅝	19½	WstPtP .35e	6	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
44⅝	14⅛	Wstn Air Lin	23	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	− ⅛
44⅛	33½	Wn Banc 1.30	37	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
34⅛	21	Wstn Md 1.60	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
46⅝	15⅛	Westn Pac	19	19	19	18½	18¾	
58⅝	35⅛	WnUnion 1.40	100	43⅝	44½	43½	44¼	+ ½
89	70	Wn Un pf 6	2	80½	81½	80½	81½	+ ½
103¾	75	Wn Un pf4.60	1	85½	85½	85½	85½	+1
127	89½	Wn Un pf4.90	1	101	101	101	101	+7
71¼	53⅝	WestgEl 1.80	311	61	61⅜	60⅛	60⅝	−1⅛
37⅞	24½	Westvco 1.05	61	24½	24⅝	24¼	24½	
46⅞	27¼	Weyberg 1.20	6	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
44⅞	33	Weyerhsr .80	118	42½	43¼	42½	42¾	+ ⅜
116	99½	Weyhr pf6.75	8	103¼	103¼	103	103	
37⅛	16½	WheelPitt Stl	26	19¼	19¼	19	19	
75½	61	WheelPit pf 6	z170	65½	65½	65	65	+ ¼
64¾	53	WheelPit pf 5	z100	56	56	55	55	+ ½
64	50	Whirl Cp 1.60	7	52½	53⅛	52½	53	+ ½
39	17½	WhiteCn .40b	x29	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅝	− ¾
39¼	31	WhitCn pfC 3	9	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	− ½
43⅝	16½	WhiteCrss .44	17	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ¼
50¾	26	White Mot 2	27	27	27¼	26¾	27	− ¼
32¼	11	Whittaker	134	12⅛	12⅜	12	12	− ⅛
53⅞	36	WickesCorp 1	138	39¾	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	− ⅝
24	9⅝	WiebldStr .25b	29	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9¼	− ¼
71⅜	55⅞	Will Ross .36	21	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	− ⅜
39⅞	20	Williams Bro	27	22¼	23	22¼	22¼	− ¼
33½	19½	WmsBr pf.80	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅝
34¾	29½	WinnDix 1.62	25	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	WisElPw 1.40	53	21½	21½	21	21½	
22	15½	WisPSvc 1.10	32	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ¼
43⅝	19½	Wilco Ch .92	16	21¼	21½	20¾	21½	+ ½
107	53¾	WitcoC pf2.65	1	54	54	54	54	+2½
21	11¼	Wolv WW .50	14	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	− ¼
23⅞	16⅞	Womeico .42	x70	19	19¼	18½	19½	+ ¾
47⅝	19	Woods Co .48	45	20½	20⅞	19¾	19⅞	− ⅜
47⅝	28¼	Woolwth 1.20	1047	35¼	35½	33⅝	33⅞	−1⅜
60⅝	43	Woolw pf2.20	7	52½	52½	52	52	− ½
35⅝	8¾	World Airwy	33	9⅝	9½	9	9⅛	− ⅜
123	101	Wrigley 3a	9	102½	103	102	103	+ ½
22½	13	Wurlitzer .80	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
115⅝	85¼	Xerox Co .60	549	98⅞	98⅞	97⅛	97½	−1⅛
65⅝	24⅝	XTRA Inc	57	31	31⅝	31	31⅞	
25	17½	YngstSD 1.20	29	19½	22⅞	19½	22⅞	+1⅜
55⅝	33⅞	Zale Corp .64	94	32¼	33¼	29	33¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	26½	Zale pf A.80	5	30½	33½	30½	30½	− ⅛
67¼	28⅛	Zapata Norn	61	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+1⅝
46	32½	Zayre Corp	7	39⅛	39½	37½	39½	− ⅜
58	29½	ZenithR 1.40	161	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1¼
38	20¾	Zurn Ind .20	236	35	36⅝	34½	34½	−1⅜

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$1.96⅝	$1.66
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	1.93½	1.82⅛
Corn 2 yellow bu.	1.51⅝	1.38⅝
Oats 2 white bu.	.81⅝	.97⅝
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.68¼	1.65¼
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.33⅝	*.45⅛
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.31½	†.37½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16¼	.15½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	99.00	94.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	66.00	63.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	45-46	29-30
Lead, spot lb	.16½	.14
Copper elec. lb	.58-.56¼	.44-.44¼
Tin. (Straits), lb	1.76	1.65
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb	.15½	.14
Silver N.Y. oz	1.88	1.79
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	427.5	378.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Domestic sugar futures: May 7.87.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO........	95.10
Algembank..	247.90
AmroBank...	53.50
A'damRubb..	49.50
Billiton.......	135.50
Fokker.......	—
Heineken.....	181.50
H.V.A........	53
Holland-Am..	83.90
Hoogovens...	107.20
I.O.S. Ltd....	$13⅛
I.P.I..........	$10¼
K.L.M........	112.50
Ned. Kabel..	287
Philips new..	65.00
Robeco.......	239.40
Rolinco......	191.50
RoyalDutch..	137
Unilever.....	117.40
VerMach.....	72.60

Brussels

Arbed........	4,150
Ast.d.Mines..	2,036
Cock-Ougree.	1,704
Electrobel....	4,885
Lambert.	1,780
Petrofina.....	2,054
Ph.Gevaert..	1,630
Soc.Générale.	13,100
Un.Minière..	1,962

Düsseldorf

AEG.........	220.30
Aug.Thyssen.	98.30
BASF........	199.90
Bayer........	170.50
Commerzbk..	302
Cont.Gummi.	140
Daimler-Benz	404
Demag.......	183.50
Duet.Bank....	376.10
DresdeBank..	287
Gels Bergw..	76
Hoeschter....	217.30
Hoesch.......	77.80
Karstadt......	342
Kaufhof......	249
KHD.........	185
Lufthansa....	69.50
Mannesmann.	169
Metallgesell..	585
RheinStahl...	135
RWE new....	210
Siemens......	232.80
Volkswag.new	272.50
Veba.........	174.50

London

Anglo-AmCp.	70/7½
Anglo-Amin..	24⅝
BarclyBank..	67/10½
BeechamGr..	42/9
Bowater......	51/9
BritAmTob...	103/3
Brit.Oxygen..	9/4½
Brit.Petrole..	102/4½
Brit.LeyM....	10/7½
Chartered....	59/3
Courtaulds...	27/4½
Daggafont...	2/6
DeBeer Def..	53/1½
Decca Rec...	63/-
Distillers.....	22/1½
Dunlop.......	34/6
ElMus.Ind....	50/10½
FreeStGed...	111/3
GEC.........	23/9
Glaxo Gr.....	78/-
Gt.Univ.St...	57/3
Guinness.....	27/3
Hawker-Sidd.	41/9
Hudson-Bay..	158/9
ImpChemic..	52/1½
IOS Mgt new.	$33.00
Mar&Spen....	55/-
MetalBox....	56/9
Nicholas.....	10/10½
RandMines...	149/9
Rank-Org....	106/6
Rhokana.....	46/-
Rolls-Royce..	22/4½
RootesA......	6/3
RoyalDutch..	21⅜
R.T.Z........	129/9
Shell.........	67/3
Tube Invest..	73/6
Union Corp...	197/6
Vickers.......	30/1½
WarL3½.....	42
West Deep...	89/4½
West Drief...	123/1½
West Hold....	145/7½
West Min....	129/-
WoolW......	15/1½

*Ex-dividend.

Milan

Fiat.........	3,462
Finsider......	671
Generali......	83,850
Italsider......	1,048
LaRinasC....	364
Montedis.....	1,038
Olivetti.......	2,790
Pirelli.......	3,170
SniaVisco....	3,802
Terni.........	248

Paris

AirLiquide...	462.50
Béghin.......	210
BNCI........	—
Can Pacific..	360.10
C.G.E.......	483.50
C.S.F........	163.90
Citroën.	120.10
CieBancaire..	546
Créd.Comm..	181.50
Créd.Lyonn..	23.55
DeBeers 100..	40.10
EssoStand...	152
Fin.Par.BP..	269.30
Fr.Pétroles..	205
IBM.........	2,154
ImpOil.......	115.50
IntNickCan...	262
Mach.Bull....	127.50
Michelin......	1,711
Mobil........	257.50
OmniumPét..	254
PathéMarc...	58
Péchiney.....	203.30
Peugeot......	277
Radio Techn.	207
Rhokana.....	34.50
Rh.Poulenc..	255
Rio Tinto....	93.75
RoyalDutch..	230
St.Gobain....	149.60
Schneider....	253.80
Shell.........	115.10
Simca........	85.10
Soc.Générale.	23.90
SuezCieFin...	381
Thomson.....	177
Ugine-Kuhl...	216.10
Young3½%...	—

Zurich

AC Fischer..	1,450
BrownBoveri.	1,950
Ciba Reg....	9,070
ElektWatt....	2,230
Hoff-Roche...	167,500
MotColumb..	1,560
Nestlé bear..	3,050
Saurer.......	2,140
Sodec........	186.50
Sulzer........	3,850
Un.B.Suisses.	4,200

Market Summary

Feb. 24, 1970

Most Actives—New York

	Vol	Close	Ch'ge
Occiden Pet	220,300	20⅜	− ⅞
Republic Cp	163,600	19⅝	−1⅝
Lums Inc	158,400	9⅛	− ½
Atl Rich	139,900	67¾	+1¼
Std Oil NJ	117,200	54⅞	− ¼
Woolworth	104,700	33⅞	−1⅜
Texaco	92,800	27¾	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	82,800	26¼	+ ⅜
Ryder Sys	80,200	43	− ⅛
Am Tel Tel	75,900	50¼	− ⅜
Phill Pet	75,100	24½	+ ⅜
Telex Corp	66,600	124½	+2⅞
Std Oil Cal	65,200	46	
East Kodak	62,200	77¾	− ⅞
Twent Cent	58,400	15⅝	+ ⅛

Volume, all stocks, 10,810,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,563,300 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 14.5 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $42.78.
Issues traded in: 1,613.
Advances, 710; declines, 625; unchanged, 278.
N.Y. stock index: 49.20 unch.; industrials: 51.62 —0.05; transportation: 36.30 +0.01; utility: 39.16 +0.11; finance, 67.16 +0.55.

Most Actives—American

RIC Intl Ind	91,200	10⅛	− ⅞
Eckmar Cp	81,100	8⅞	−1⅛
Syntex	65,200	37⅞	−1⅞
Wabsh Mag	62,400	22½	−1⅝
Brit Pet	54,100	12	− ¼
Sequoyah In	49,300	6⅞	+ ¼
Four Seasns	42,700	39¼	−5
Reserve OG	40,300	10⅝	+ ¼
Slick Corp	37,300	18⅝	−1⅝
Dynalect Cp	37,400	9⅞	

Approx total stock sales 3,460,000
Stock sales year ago 5,833,360

Am. stock index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
25.83	25.44	25.57	—.06

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	756.73	761.68	748.88	754.42	— 3.04
20 Trn	170.64	172.53	169.32	170.94	+ 0.18
15 Utl	109.98	112.41	109.41	110.97	+ 0.80
65 Stk	252.48	255.10	250.26	252.55	— 0.19

Standard & Poor's

	High.	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	97.58	95.84	96.57	—K.
20 Railroads	36.83	36.09	36.43	—.12
55 Utilities	57.01	55.65	56.43	+.48
500 Stocks	88.91	87.28	87.99	—.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sell	*Short
Feb. 20	381,569	372,835	4,447
Feb. 19	415,028	415,373	4,394
Feb. 18	398,505	413,804	3,859
Feb. 17	398,899	411,125	2,982
Feb. 16	433,057	439,035	3,198

* These totals are included in the sales figures

N.Y. Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS-11.. ....

Alberto Cul	Black Deck	Morgan JP
Allied Mills	Cont Mtge	StdBrand Pt
Am Met Clx	Marlenan	TexOilGas
Arcatalt pf	Mattel Inc	

.... NEW LOWS-38.. .. ..

Abacus	Fuqua Ind	Rohm Haas
Addressog	Hoover Ball	Sanders
Admiral	Insilco Corp	Scott Fores
Avnet Inc	Jackson Atl	Seilon Inc
Bell Howell	Lums Inc	SherWms pf
Bermec Cp	MSL Ind	Smucker J
Bush Univ	Natl Genl	Tenneco
CCI Corp pf	Nat Svc Ind	Tenneco pf
Collins Rad	NoAmRk pf	Todd Shipyd
Colt Indust	OwnIl 4.75pf	TRW Inc
Cutler Ham	Pit Forging	Westvaco
Dymo Ind	Republic Cp	Wieboldt Str
FAS Intl	Robins AH	

European Gold Markets

Feb. 24, 1970

	Open	Close	Change
London	34.98	35.05	+0.02
Zurich	35.05	35.05	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)...	35.80	35.21	+0.03

U.S. dollars per ounce.

World sugar futures: May 3.47, July 3.48-49, Sept. 3.49, Oct. 3.49 b, Nov. 3.51 n, March '71 3.65 n.

Wool futures: March 112.2, May 107.6 b, July 107.5 b, Oct. 108.3 b, Dec. 108.5 b.
Wool tops futures: No sales.

Cocoa futures: March 29.26, May 28.35, July 28.79, Sept. 29.26, Dec. 29.98, March '71 30.30, May 30.60, July 30.90.

Copper futures: March 70.65, May 68.60, July 66.75, Sept. 65.60, Oct. 64.90, Dec. 64.05, Jan. '70 63.45.

Cotton futures No. 2: March 24.80 b, May 25.59 b, July 26.25 b, Oct. 25.37 b, Dec. 26.43 b, March '71 26.76 b.

Silver futures: Feb. 187.30, March 187.30, May 191.30, July 195.50, Sept. 199.80, Dec. 205.60, Jan. '71 207.40, March '71 211.20, May '71 215.00.

Rubber futures: No sales.
Coffee B futures: No sales.
Raw hide futures: No sales.

a—Asked. b—Bid. n—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	1.54	1.54¼	1.53⅝	1.53⅝	1.53⅝
May	1.48⅝	1.49⅝	1.48½	1.48⅝	1.48⅝
Jul	1.40⅝	1.41¼	1.39⅞	1.40⅛	1.40½
Sep	1.42½	1.42⅞	1.41½	1.41½	1.42⅛
Dec	1.46⅝	1.47¼	1.46	1.46¾	1.46½
CORN					
Mar	1.22⅝	1.23¼	1.22	1.22⅛	1.22⅝
May	1.23⅝	1.24	1.22⅞	1.22⅞	1.23⅝
Jul	1.24½	1.24⅞	1.23⅞	1.23⅞	1.24⅞
Sep		1.22¼	1.22¼	1.21½	1.21½ ⅝
Dec	1.18⅛	1.18¼	1.17½	1.17½	1.17¾
OATS					
Mar	.60¼	.60⅝	.59⅝	.59⅞	.60¼
May	.62½	.62½	.62⅛	.62¼	.62½
Jul	.63¾	.63¾	.63⅜	.63⅜	.63⅝
Sep	.63¾	.63¾	.63½	.63¾	.64
Dec	.66⅝	.65¾	.66¾	.66¾	.66⅝
RYE					
Mar	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.18⅞
May	1.16¼	1.16½	1.16¼	1.16¼	1.16½
Jul	.13¾	1.13¾	1.13½	1.13¾	1.14
Sep	—	—	—	1.14½	1.14¾
Nov	—	—	—	—	—
SOYBEANS					
Mar	2.56⅝	2.58½	2.56½	2.58½	2.56½
May	2.61⅝	2.63	2.61⅝	2.63	2.61⅝
Jul	2.65	2.66½	2.64⅞	2.66½	2.64¼
Aug	2.63	2.64½	2.63	2.64½	2.62½
Sep	2.55	2.56½	2.55	2.56⅝	2.54⅝
Nov	2.51½	2.52¾	2.51¼	2.52⅝	2.50⅞
Jan	2.55⅝	2.57½	2.55⅝	2.57½	2.55½
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	11.62	12.01	11.60	11.98	11.57
May	10.59	10.76	10.54	10.76	10.57
Jul	10.10	10.29	10.07	10.23	0.05
Aug	9.98	10.07	9.88	10.04	9.88
Sep	9.67	9.80	9.64	9.80	9.69
Oct	9.08	9.28	9.07	9.26	9.10
Dec	*8.75*	*8.90*	*8.75*	*8.90*	*8.75*
Jan	8.67	8.80	8.57	8.79	8.67
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	83.90	86.50	83.80	85.70	83.60
May	76.60	77.50	76.60	77.40	76.50
Jul	74.75	75.40	74.75	75.25	74.80
Aug	74.35	74.90	74.25	74.30	74.30
Sep	73.25	73.75	73.15	73.15	73.10
Oct	71.15	71.50	71.15	71.15	71.15
Dec	69.90	70.40	69.90	70.00	a69.90
Jan	70.00	70.05	69.90	a70.05	a69.75
CHOICE STEERS					
Apr	31.50	31.60	31.47	31.50	31.30
Jun	31.95	32.00	31.80	31.85	31.83
Aug	31.75	31.80	31.70	31.70	31.65
Oct	—	—	—	a30.95	a31.15
Dec	—	—	—	a30.75	a30.70
ICED BROILERS					
Mar	*27.70*	*27.70*	*27.50*	*27.50*	*27.65*
May	28.42	28.45	28.37	28.37	28.45
Jul	29.15	29.15	29.05	29.05	29.15
Sep	27.05	27.05	27.05	27.05	27.05
Nov	—	—	—	*a26.02*	*26.05*
SILVER					
Feb-x	1.89.00	1.89.40	1.89.00	1.89.40	1.90.80
Mar	—	—	—	*1.89.50*	*1.91.00*
Apr	1.91.80	1.92.80	1.90.60	1.91.10	1.92.40
Jun	1.95.80	1.95.80	1.94.60	1.95.40	1.96.50
Aug	2.00.00	2.00.00	1.98.50	1.99.40	2.00.30
Dec	2.7.50	2.07.50	2.06.30	2.07.00	2.08.60
Feb	2.10.80	2.10.80	2.10.00	2.10.70	2.11.8
Apr	2.14.3	2.14.30	2.13.40	2.14.00	2.15.30

x—Expired at close.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F.	58½	59	58⅝
Fiduciary Tr.	78	82	76
First Nat. Boston	70¾	71¼	69¾
U.S. Trust Co.	65	67	66

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings.....	25.86
Belgian francs...........	49.69
British pound ($ per £)	2.4056
Danish crowns...........	7.493
Dutch guilders...........	3.6383
Finnish marks...........	4.167
French francs............	5.54675
German marks...........	3.6905
Greek drachmae.........	30.
Italian lire................	629.51
Mexican pesos...........	12.50
Norwegian crowns......	7.139
Portuguese escudos.....	28.50
Spanish pesetas..........	70.
Swedish crowns..........	5.191
Swiss francs..............	4.299

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling 8¾-81..	92½	93½
Amax 6¼-82.....	83¾	84¼
Am Brands 8-81..	96	97
Amoco 6¾-83.....	87	88
Armco In 7¼-80..	90¼	91¼
AvonProd 6¼-81..	85	86
BancoNaOb 7½-74	90½	91½
Bayer 6-81 w/w..	97	98½
BEC 7-73.........	94½	95½
Bendix 8-79.......	98	99
Borg War 8-79...	95	96
BrenAuto 6¾-77..	90	91
Caisse Nat 6¾-82.	86½	87½
Celanes 6¾-82....	87¾	88¾
ChevronO 6⅛-72..	94	93
ChevronO 7-80....	92	93
Chrysler 7-84.....	88¾	89¾
ConiOil 7-80......	91¾	92¾
Copen City 8-84..	96¼	97¼
Copen Tel 6¾-82.	85	86½
CutlerH 7½-90...	92	93
Cyanamid 5¾-80.	85	86
Denmark 6¾-82..	88	89½
El & Mus 6¾-82..	84½	86
Eur C&S 6⅛-87...	88	90
Eur InvBk 6¾-80.	90½	92½
ENI 6¾-88 Nov...	88½	90
Eriksberg 6¾-82.	89	90½
Ford 8-81..........	98½	99½
4 Seas w/w 7½-84.	86	88
GenMills 7-80.....	90	91
W.R.Grace 5¾-80.	81	82
Grangesb 6¾-87..	84½	86
Honda 7½-81.....	94	95
Honeywell 6-81...	87	88
IcelandAlu 6¾-82.	87½	89
IntlncFund........	880	900
IntUtil w/w 6¾-78	85½	87
Kawasaki 7¾-73.	98½	99½
Leasco 7-74.......	92½	93½
Mexico 7-82.......	85½	87
Mitsubishi 7¾-73.	98¼	99¼
Mobil Int 7-86....	89½	90½
Nabisco 6½-82...	90¾	91¾
NacFin 7¼-82....	86	87½
N.Brunsw 8¾-79.	100	101
N.Zealand 6¾-79.	97	98
NipponEl 7½-81..	89½	90½
NipponPet 7½-73.	97¼	98¼
NorskHyd 6⅞-82.	87¼	88¼
Occidental 7½-84.	89	90
Oppland 6½-82...	83½	85
Oslo 6¾-77.......	93	94½
Oslo 7¼-73........	96¼	97½
PhilInF 6½-79...	91½	92½
Portugal 6⅞-77..	94¼	95¼
Proct&G 6½-82...	88¾	89¾
QuebecHydro 8-74	96¼	97¼
Renault 6¾-82...	85	86
Rockwell 6⅞-73..	95	96
S.F.E. 7-74........	94	95
Shell Intl 6½-79..	88¾	89¾
S.N.C.F. 6½-85...	83½	85
Siemens 5½-79...	97	98½
Sumitomo 7¾-73.	98¾	99¾
Teledyne 7-73....	95½	96½
Teled 6½-83 w/w.	83	85
TransalpF 6¾-83.	86	87½
Transocean 8-84.	94	95
T.R.W. 7¼-83....	88½	89½
Zapataw/w 6¾-80	80	82

*Ex-Interest.

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84....	81	83
Amro 5½-89.....	96½	98½
Apco 6-89........	91	93
Alusuisse 4¾-87..	90	92
AmCan 4¾-88....	81	83
AmTob 5¼-88....	87½	89½
Asahi 6¼-84......	99	101
Ashland 5-88.....	77	79
BurmaO 5¼-88...	83	85
Chevron 5-88.....	87	89
Chesebrgh 6¼-84	99½	101½
Chrysler 4¾-88...	69	71
Cummins 5-88....	96	98
Denny's 5½-89...	61½	63½
Equity Fd 5¼-89.	87½	89½
EastKodak 4½-88	95	97
Firestone 5-88....	88½	90½
Ford 5-83.......	81	83
Gen Elec 4¼-85..	80	82
Gen Foods 4¾-82	95	97
Hitachi 6¼-84....	96½	98½
I.S.E. 5-88.......	103	105
I.S.E. 6¼-89.....	102	104
J. Logan 4¾-83..	81	83
WaltKidde 5-89...	76	78
Komatsu 6¼-84..	99	101
Kubota 6½-84....	99	01
Leasco 5-88......	70	72
Leasco 5-89......	61	63
LTV 5-88.........	49½	51½
MarMidland 5-..	94	96
Miles 4¾-93......	114	116
Mitsui 6½-83.....	116½	118½
Motorola 4½-83..	88	90
MurphyO 5-89....	69½	71½
Nabisco 5¼-88...	105	107
Owens Ill 5-77...	96½	98½
PanAm 5¼-88.....	73½	75½
Pepsico 4½-91....	112½	114½
PhilMor 4¾-89...	94½	96½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	106	108
R.C.A. 5-88.......	85	87
Revlon 4¾-83.....	100½	102½
ReynMet 5-88....	85	87
Searle 4¾-88.....	89	91
Texaco 4½-88....	76	78
TF 5-87..........	74	76
Tyco Int 5-84.....	50	52
UtahInt 5¾-83...	137	139
WardFood 5¼-88.	76	78
WarnLam 4½-88.	121½	123½

Sterling-DM Bonds

Ireland 7-81......	88½	90½
N.Zealand 6¾-82.	88	90
StraKvina 7¼-83.	88½	90½

Unit of Account Bonds

CasseMez 5½-78.	84	86
Cavado 7⅝-80....	95½	96½
ComFedEl 6½-86.	86	87
ComFedEl 8½-79.	95½	96½
Copen City 7⅝-84.	92	93½
CUF 6¾-77.......	95	96
Escom 7⅝-78.....	93	94
Eur C&S 5¾-86..	90	91
Manitoba 7⅝-89..	87½	88½
NorgesK 5½-83...	94	95
Redernes 6⅝-80..	94	95½
Reed 6¾-83......	87½	88½
Sacor 6¾-77....	98	99
Scotland 8⅝-84...	95	96
Watney 7⅝-84..	87	88

Bondtrade—Index

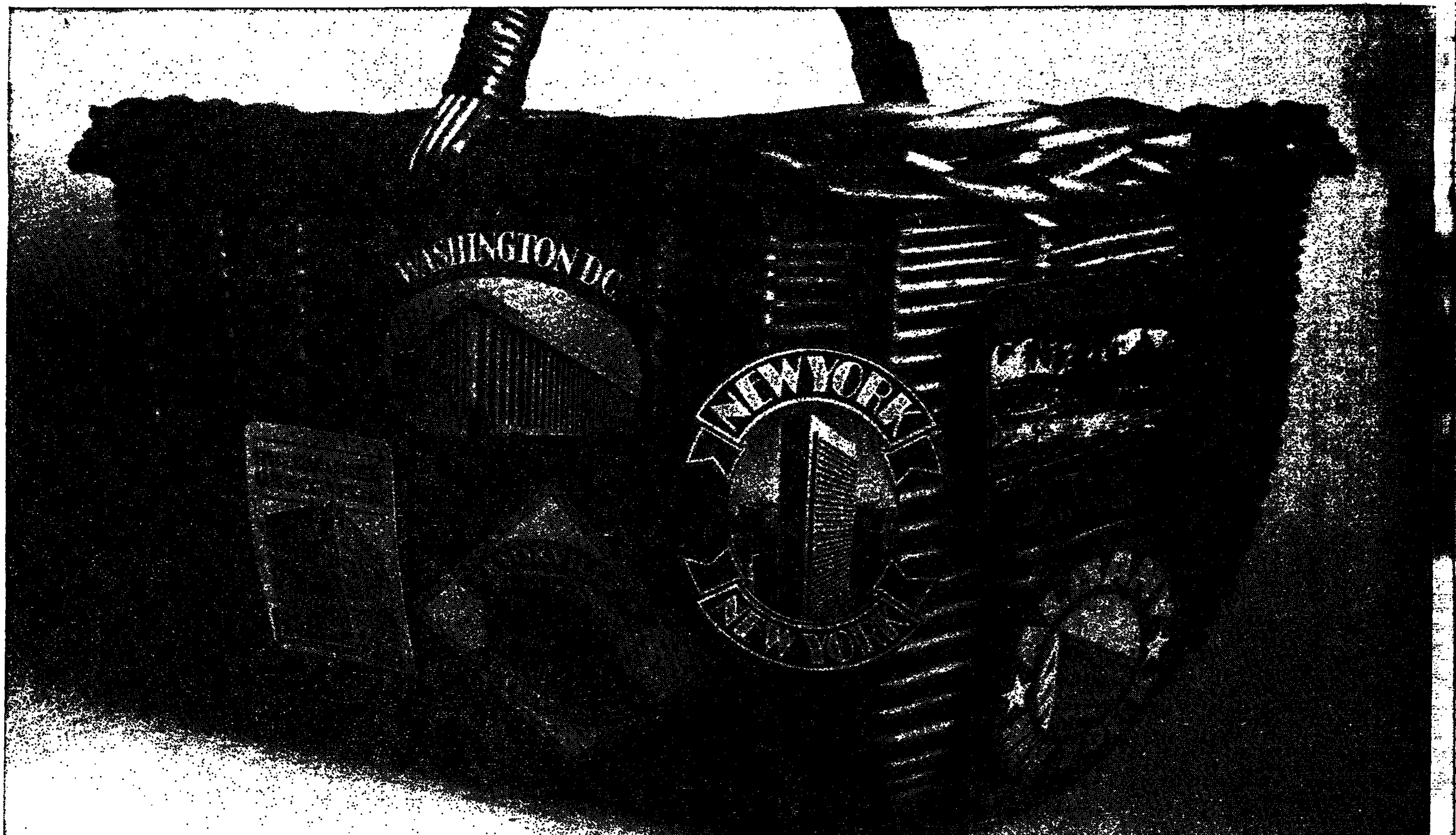
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	*Long*	*Conv.*
Yesterday.	96.63	90.17	105.45
Previous ..	96.63	90.23	104.98

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969-70 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	4½	AberdnP .13t	40	6½	7	6⅝	7	+⅞
9⅝	4¾	Acme Hamil	14	5½	5¾	5½	5½	−⅛
11¼	3⅞	Acme Prec	2	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
27¾	7¼	Adams Russl	9	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	−¾
15⅛	11⅛	Admiral Intl	12	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¼	−½
25½	11¼	Aerodex Inc	8	11¼	11¼	11	11	−½
15⅞	9⅝	AeroFlow .30	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
22⅛	13⅛	Aerojet .50a	12	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+¼
32	13	Aeronca .22g	13	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−⅛
16¾	9	AerosolT .51t	3	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	5½	Aerovox Co	12	9	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	
27⅜	7⅞	AIC Photo	9	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅜
22½	8½	Aiken Ind	39	9	9	8⅝	8⅞	+½
53¾	31	Aileen Inc	67	35	36½	35	36	
16⅞	4	AIM Co	14	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
7⅛	2	Airlift Intl	144	2⅝	2⅞	2⅜	2½	−⅛
18	10⅞	Airpax El .20	9	12½	13⅛	12½	12⅞	+⅜
23	8½	Air West	90	10	10	9⅜	9½	−⅞
17¾	10½	Airwick B .25	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
40	17	Ajax Ma .10e	13	27½	28	27¼	28	+1
62	55	AlaPw pf4.20	z100	58¾	59½	58¾	59½	+¾
42	31	Alan Wd 1.63	4	33¼	33¼	33	33⅛	−¼
19	8¼	Alaska Airl	65	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+⅝
49½	15¾	Alaska Inter	258	21¾	22⅞	21⅛	21½	+1½
15⅜	10	AlbaWald .24	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	−¼
14⅝	7	Alden Ind	2	7	7	7	7	−⅛
14½	5⅝	All Am Eng	7	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	−⅜
29⅝	10	Allegh Airl	10	10⅜	10¾	10⅝	10¾	−⅛
21½	5	Alleg Airl wt	2	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
24¼	7¾	AllegCorp wt	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−¼
43¼	19½	Allen El .76t	14	23½	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+⅜
23⅜	11¾	Allian T .36e	14	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
14⅞	5½	Allied Ar	23	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	−½
29¼	10⅛	Allied Contl	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−½
16⅜	8¼	Allison Stl .40	4	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
51⅛	20¼	AlloyUnl .70t	66	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	+½
27⅜	15	AlrightAu .54	27	21¼	21⅜	20⅞	21	−⅛
12⅝	4⅜	Alpha Indus	9	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅛
19⅝	7⅛	AltamilCo .20	22	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7½	+½
62	48½	Alcoa pf3.75	z350	54¼	54½	54¼	54½	+1¼
23	13½	Alter Fds .50	7	15	15	15	15	
20⅜	8⅜	AlumSpec .44	3	9	9	9	9	
12⅜	4⅝	Amco Indust	13	5	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
16⅜	7¾	Ameco Inc	57	11½	11¼	10½	10½	−1
20¾	8⅛	A AutVnd .20	8	8⅜	8½	8¼	8¼	−⅛
20½	10	AmBiltrit .60	5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
27½	6⅛	A BkStra .36t	9	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	−¼
38½	21	AmB dgM .24	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+⅛
20⅜	19⅛	A CentM .35e	7	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	−⅛
23¼	14⅜	Am FinA 1.10	15	15⅝	16	15¾	16	
22⅝	17½	AmFin pf1.50	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	−⅛
8⅝	4½	A Israeli .12e	11	4⅜	4¾	4½	4¾	
9¾	9½	A MaizA .17g	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
9¼	9⅛	A MaizB .17g	7	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+½
71	38	AmMfg .35e	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	−¼
45	27	Am Med .12	32	37⅛	37⅜	36½	37	−⅜
29¼	12	Am Mot Inns	10	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
36	26	Am Petr .85g	38	31	31¼	30⅞	31	−⅛
16⅜	4¾	Am Precison	3	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+¼
11¼	8	A RltyTr .32e	x6	9⅞	9½	9⅜	9½	
17⅛	5¼	AmSat Equip	8	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
24⅝	11¾	AmTech .20g	10	14	14¼	14	14	−⅜
25½	12	Ames DS .92t	2	15	15	15	15	−¼
18½	6⅛	AMK wt	119	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
61¾	24⅛	Amrep Corp	16	28¼	28½	27¾	27⅞	−⅜
19½	12⅜	Anderson .36	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
11⅝	5	AndreaRa .25	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
7⅛	2¼	vlAndy Gard	29	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
28⅞	19¾	Angelica .16	3	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	
8	2	Anglo Lautro	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+¼
20⅜	10	Ansul Co .56	x17	10⅜	10½	10¼	10¼	+¼
24	8½	Anthony Ind	3	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+¾
11⅞	3¾	AO Indust	62	4	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
24½	12½	API Inst .10g	8	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+⅜
13¾	4½	Apollo Indust	13	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5½	−½
32⅞	9½	Applied Data	67	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10½	+½
20⅞	[illegible]	Applied Dev	28	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
27¼	4½	Aquitain Cda	35	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	−½
9¾		Argus Inc	26	3⅞	4	3¾	3¾	
21¼	16⅞	ArizColoLd C	17	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+⅜
28½	15⅝	Ark Best .30	6	16	16⅜	16	16	
37⅞	25¾	ArkLGas 1.70	40	26⅝	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	
14⅝	12⅛	Arrow Elect	4	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
25	8⅝	Arwood .40	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−½
43⅝	12⅝	Asamera Oil	372	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	−½
27	12	ASPRO .50b	4	12¼	12¾	12½	12⅝	+¼
23½	14½	AssdBaby .60	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−¼
9½	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	
56½	35½	AssdProd .40	2	43	43	43	43	+⅛
14⅞	4⅜	Astrex Inc	4	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
36¾	10⅜	Astrodata	95	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
9⅛	2¾	Alco Chem	7	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
60¾	21¾	Athlone Ind	15	23⅝	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	−⅞
30¾	16½	AtlcoFin .40b	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
35½	11	Atl Richf wt	261	15¾	16½	14⅞	15	+¾
35⅞	26	Atlas M 2.05a	44	28¼	29¼	28¼	28⅝	+⅜
5½	2¼	AtlasCorp wt	26	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
35½	23½	Augat Inc	x48	32	32⅜	31¼	31⅜	
50¾	22½	Austral Oil	146	24¾	24¾	23	23⅜	−⅞
17½	6⅝	Auto Bldg	32	11⅜	12	11⅝	11⅞	+¼
47¾	34⅛	Auto Data Pr	50	45¾	46⅛	45½	45¾	+½
43	17½	Automat Rad	37	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	−⅜
35⅞	15⅝	AVC Corp .50	9	16½	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
13⅜	5¼	Avco Corp wt	43	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
11¼	3¼	Avien Inc	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
47	30¾	Avondl 1.20b	15	31½	31½	30⅝	31⅛	−⅝
29⅞	15¼	BACM Indust	20	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21½	+¼
29¼	21¾	BagdCop .40a	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	−½
31⅞	20	Baker Ind .24	26	26¾	27	26¾	27	+½
58⅜	40½	Bald DH 1.20	x3	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	+⅛
11¼	5⅛	Bald Sec .16e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
24⅝	6⅛	Bali Co	3	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
18¾	9¼	Banff Oil	40	10⅜	10⅜	10	10⅛	
7½	3⅛	BansPunt wt	34	4¼	4¼	4	4	−¼
22¼	21⅞	BankUtil .09h	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
18½	5⅞	Banner Indus	19	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
30⅛	7⅝	BarbLynn .32	19	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
36	12½	Barnes Eng	5	13⅜	13½	13¼	13¼	−½
18¾	6¼	Barnwell Ind	4	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	−⅛
28⅝	12	Barry RG	10	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
29¼	13⅜	BarryWrt .30	10	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	−⅜
22½	8¾	Bartell Med	24	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11½	−⅜
13⅞	7¾	Barth Sp .33	15	9⅛	9¼	9	9⅛	
31¼	8⅞	Barton Cand	6	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
16	⅛	Baruch Fost	25	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
42½	14	Beck Ind	8	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14½	−¼
39	17¾	Beco Ind 1	4	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18½	+⅜
16⅜	7½	Bell Electrn	13	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
33	21¾	BergBrun .24	8	26¾	26¾	26¼	26½	−½
64½	37½	Berg B pf1.15	2	43½	43½	43½	43½	+⅛
22	6¼	Bertea Corp	6	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
44⅞	22	Beverly Ent	127	33	33	29½	29¾	−2¼
64¾	21⅛	Bickfords	z200	21	21	20¾	20¾	−½
22¾	7⅝	Big Apple	21	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	−¾
48⅝	29⅛	Binney 1.30	2	31	31	30¾	30¾	−½
14⅝	1¼	Bishop Ind	10	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15½	4⅞	BloomfB .12t	12	5⅝	5½	5¼	5¼	−¼
13¼	5⅝	Bluebird Inc	60	7⅝	8	7½	8	+½
3¾	2⅛	Bluebird wt	23	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
35½	17¾	Bohack .70f	7	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	−½
29½	8¾	Botany Ind	12	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
13	5½	Bowmar Inst	3	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
40½	19	Bowne Co .16	3	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	−⅞
39¾	14⅜	Bow Val 10	36	24⅝	24¾	23⅛	23⅛	−1
20¼	13⅝	Bradfrd .60a	4	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	−⅜
36¼	20¼	Brandywin 1	10	33¾	34	33½	33¾	+⅛
30⅛	8	BranAirw wt	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21½	9⅜	BrnfAirA .35f	42	9⅜	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
25¼	12¾	BrascanLt 1a	73	14	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
41⅞	9¾	Breeze	1	12	12	12	12	−⅛
23½	11¾	Brit Pet .47g	541	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	−¼
		Br Pet fn.47g	27	12½	12½	12	12	
37¼	11⅞	Bro Dart Ind	16	12	12½	12	12¼	+¼
30⅝	11¼	BrkPerk .20a	64	11¼	11¼	10½	10⅝	−⅜
23	18⅝	BrwnFA .40b	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+¼
23¼	17½	BrwnFB .40b	22	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½	+¼
7½	5¾	BTB Corp	63	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
18⅝	7	BTU Eng .28	54	17⅜	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅜
10⅝	5½	Buehler Cp	12	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	
26¾	10¼	Buellind .10d	3	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−½
26⅛	15⅜	Bundy Corp 1	8	16⅛	16⅜	15⅞	16	−⅛
48⅞	34½	Burns WJ .60	5	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼	−¼
7¾	3¼	Burr JP .05g	6	4	4	4	4	
46¼	9⅞	Butlr Av .20b	5	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	−⅛
32⅞	14¼	Buttes Gs Oil	197	18⅝	19¼	18	18	+½
21¼	9	Byers .30a	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−¼
27½	8¼	Cablecom Gn	38	13⅝	14	13½	13¾	+¼
22	13¾	Caldor .94f	8	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	−⅛
37½	18½	Calcomp	106	30⅞	31⅝	30⅞	31¼	+½
14⅝	7⅞	Campbl Chib	132	10¼	10⅜	9 13-16	9 13-16	−7-16
22½	8¾	CampbM .30	24	10¼	11	10⅛	11	+1⅛
10⅞	4 1-16	CdnExp G&O	59	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
25½	9½	Cdn Gridoil	14	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
25⅜	9 9-16	Cdn Homesld	62	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	
21⅝	11	Cdn Javelin	37	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	−¼
9½	4½	Cdn Marconl	36	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
64⅞	24½	Cdn Sup Oil	36	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+1
19¾	7¼	Canaverl .50f	47	8⅞	9	8⅛	8¼	−½
21½	4¾	Canoga Ind	83	6	6½	5¾	5¾	+¼
56¼	29	Cap Ind .16o	8	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	
19⅛	13¼	CapitolFd .15	5	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
57	17⅜	Career Acad	218	20	20½	18¾	19½	−½
24⅛	7⅜	Caressa Inc	6	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
115	83¾	Carnatn 1.60	9	110½	110½	110	110	−½
81½	64¾	Caro PL pf 5	z130	70	70	70	70	
26⅜	20⅛	CastleAM .80	1	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	−⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Castleton Ind	25	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	−⅜
16⅛	4⅜	CBK Agron	12	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
26⅞	11	Cellu Craft	20	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
28½	19⅛	CentSec 2.15e	4	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	
30⅞	16½	CentryE .60b	75	31	31⅛	29½	29½	−1¼
14¾	4	Century Geo	15	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
24¾	9½	ChadMill .05e	3	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
39½	16⅜	ChampH .16a	23	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
10¾	4	Charan Ind	15	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	+¼
14¾	11½	Chatt Gas .64	2	12	12	12	12	+⅛
27¾	9⅞	Chelsea .24	54	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
31⅛	19⅝	Cherry Burr	5	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	−¼
42	29⅜	ChiRivt 1.60a	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	−¼
25¾	10¼	Christian Oil	61	16⅜	16½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
17	7⅛	Cinerama	69	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−½
28	17¾	Circle K .40	15	24¼	24½	24⅛	24¼	
66½	33	CircuitF 1.59f	8	47¼	48	47½	47½	−½
26½	11½	Citizens F .32	5	14¼	14¼	14	14	−¼
16	8¼	CityGsFla .50	2	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
12¼	4⅜	ClarkCbl .05g	12	5	5¼	5	5¼	
24½	15⅜	Clarkson Ind	153	21⅝	21¾	19¾	20½	−1½
15⅛	6¼	Clarostat	1	7	7	7	7	−⅛
25¼	7⅛	Clary Corp	7	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	
23⅜	9¾	Clopay .82f	59	10⅞	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	
33⅛	25¼	CMI Corp	115	30	30½	28½	28½	−1¼
36¾	19	Coff Mat .15e	22	19½	19½	18½	18⅞	−1⅛
15¼	7⅜	CohuElec .15	206	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	−¼
14½	9¼	Cole Drug .25	1	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
45½	21⅞	Cole Natl .44	2	25	25	25	25	−¼
23½	16¼	ColecoInd .08	34	20¾	21⅛	20¼	21	−⅛
37⅞	27¾	Coleman .40	30	30¼	30⅞	29¾	30⅛	−⅛
13⅜	6⅞	Colon Snd .20	10	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
41	34¼	Combustn Eq	10	35	35¼	34¾	34¾	−½
24⅞	15¾	ComlMtl .60b	53	19½	20⅜	19½	20½	+1
38⅜	10	Comodor .62e	43	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+¼
30	21	CompSv 1.50	2	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
32⅞	11	CompoInd .32	29	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
35	12	CompDes .70	5	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	−⅜
14	5½	CompuDyne	34	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
21⅞	6	Comput Appl	19	8½	8⅞	8½	8¾	+⅛
14⅜	7⅜	Comput Eq	13	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
17⅜	6⅛	Comput Instr	2	8	8	8	8	−⅛
25	7¾	Comput Inv	13	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	
23⅜	14¼	Computest	14	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	−½
75¾	37	Comp Softw	69	64½	65½	63⅛	63⅝	−½
35	9¾	Conchem .70	16	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
21	10⅝	ConcrdF .10e	18	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
35⅞	16¼	Condec Corp	21	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
34⅝	12⅜	Conductron	21	14	14¾	14	14½	+1⅛
12½	6	Connelly Con	29	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
23¼	10⅜	Connrex .55	4	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
25¾	8¾	Conroy Inc	14	9⅝	9¾	9½	9½	+⅛
7½	2¼	Con Cdn Far	27	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−1-16
26⅞	7	Con Nat Sh A	3	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
39	16⅝	Con Oil Gas	58	18⅞	19	18⅛	18⅛	−½
21¼	13	Con Refining	5	14⅞	15	14¾	15	+¼
27¼	12⅛	ConsltDes .40	5	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+½
7¾	2¼	Cont Mater	19	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
14¾	10	Cook Elec .30	21	11½	11½	10⅞	10⅞	−⅜
20⅛	7⅞	Cook Ind	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
17⅞	9¼	Coopr Jar .50	3	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
46¾	16⅛	Coro Inc	3	33	33	33	33	+¼
20¾	7	Cosmodyne	36	9	9	8½	8½	−½
4 11-16	2⅞	Courtlds .05e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	−¼
24	9¼	Craig Corp	24	10¼	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
40⅛	22⅞	Creole P 2.60	26	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27¼	+⅛
19¼	4½	Crestmont	13	5⅜	6	5⅜	5¾	+⅛
32	23½	Crompin 1.40	14	29½	29¾	28¼	29¾	+¾
39⅞	21⅜	CwnCPet .70f	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+¼
18⅞	6⅞	Crystal Oil	21	7⅜	7½	7	7	−¼
36¼	15¼	Cubic Corp	44	15⅝	16⅛	15½	15⅞	−⅛
18¼	6½	Curtis Maths	5	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
22½	20½	Cutler A .44	31	23¼	29½	28½	28¾	−¼
31	19½	Cutler B .44	6	26	26¼	26	26¼	+¼
10½	7¼	Daitch .20e	23	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
70¼	49	Damon Corp	28	64¼	64⅜	63¾	63¾	−1½
19¾	7¾	DamonCr .40	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
25½	15⅝	Danieln .24g	8	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	+¼
10½	4	Daryl Indus	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
17¼	7½	Data Cont	11	10¼	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅜
35¾	30¾	Data Documt	3	31½	31¾	31½	31½	
63¼	21¾	Data Process	52	22	22⅛	20¼	20⅜	−1⅞
27⅞	12⅜	DataProd Cp	151	20½	20½	20¼	20½	+⅜
23⅞	10¾	Day Min .15g	15	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15	+¼
23½	17⅝	Daylin .24	35	20⅜	21½	20⅜	21⅛	+¾
8¼	6½	Daylin wt	142	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞	8½	+½
5½	1⅞	DC Tran A	3	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
57¾	19⅛	Dearborn Cp	36	21½	21½	20⅜	20⅜	−1⅛
19¾	7¾	DeJurAm .30	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−¼
18¾	11½	Det Labs	7	13½	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
74⅝	36⅛	Deltona Corp	173	46	46¾	44½	44½	−1
9¼	4⅝	Deltown Fds	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
37⅛	17⅛	DeroRsch Dv	8	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	−⅜
63½	34½	Deseret Ph	15	38	38½	38	38½	+1
19	15⅞	Devon Appar	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
124	54½	Digital Equip	137	118¾	118¾	114	114½	−4⅞
17¼	10	DillardD .10e	9	11⅛	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
12¾	5	Diodes Inc	16	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	−⅛
24¾	10⅜	Diversey .50	3	14	14¼	14	14⅛	
34½	15⅝	Dixilyn Corp	91	23½	24¾	23½	24⅛	+1½
36	13⅜	DMH Corp	87	14⅛	14¼	13⅛	13⅛	−1
104¼	57½	Dome Petrol	82	79	80¼	79	79⅛	+⅜
16¾	11⅛	Domtar .60	31	15	15	14⅝	14⅞	−⅛
28	15¼	Dorsey .12	41	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	17	−⅝
12⅞	7⅛	DPA Inc	29	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	−¼
18	8⅜	Driver Harr	2	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
33½	12	Drug Fair .40	50	31½	32½	31½	31⅞	+¼
16¼	3⅜	Duralcy Co	1	3½	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
17	9½	Dur Test .55b	12	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
17½	7⅛	Dynalectrn	374	10⅛	10⅜	9⅜	9⅞	
21⅞	9⅝	Eagle Clo .25	8	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	+¼
25¼	15¼	E Schelb .64	53	24¾	26¼	24¾	26¼	+1¾
14¼	8½	Earth Resrc	14	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	−⅛
32½	23½	East Co 1.40	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	
17½	4½	Eastn Frt W	1	5	5	5	5	
22¼	9¼	Eckmar Cp	811	9⅝	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	−1⅛
37⅞	20½	ECL Ind 1	10	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	−½
28¼	13	Ecologic Sci	175	26½	26⅜	25⅛	25½	−1⅜
43⅞	14	Edo Corp .40	63	16⅝	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	−1
38¼	20¾	Ehrench Pho	5	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	−½
19⅜	7⅛	Elco Corp	17	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
56¼	6½	Elcor Chem	35	7	7	6⅞	7	
30	17¼	Electrogra 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
22¾	6⅜	Elect Assist	16	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
38¼	7¾	Elect Comp	22	9½	10	9½	10	+⅞
28⅜	10	El Eng 1.25f	9	12	12	11¾	11¾	−½
37	7⅞	Elect Resrch	6	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	−½
19⅜	9⅛	Electron .60	61	17⅛	17¾	16⅝	17⅛	+¾
35¼	15	Electsp 1.25t	78	25¾	25¾	24½	24½	−¾
5⅝	2⅛	Elgin Nat wt	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
22⅞	6½	El Tronics	11	8⅛	8¼	8	8	−⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Emenee Cp	15	7½	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−⅜
22⅛	16	Emery In .30	11	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+⅜
36	13⅝	EmpFin 1.26t	31	19¼	19⅞	19	19	−⅜
16⅜	5¾	Entron Inc	37	5⅞	6	5½	5⅞	+⅜
8⅞	4	EquityCp .30t	186	5⅛	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	+¼
133	69	Equity pf 2	z50	81	81	81	81	
81⅛	38½	EquitFd 1.26f	116	53⅝	53⅞	52	52⅜	−⅞
10¼	5¼	ErnstEC .20t	6	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	+¼
25⅜	9¾	Ero Indust	25	10⅝	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+1
33	13⅝	Esgro Inc	11	22	22	21⅝	21⅞	−⅛
14	8	Espey Mfg	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	−⅛
38¼	16	Esq Rad El	16	18	18¼	17¾	17⅞	+¼
9⅞	4½	Essex Chem	28	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
12¼	3¼	Ets-Hokin Cp	18	3⅞	4	3¾	3¾	−⅛
13½	6⅜	Evans Ar Ind	6	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
21¼	15¼	Executon .24	31	16¼	18½	17⅛	17⅛	−⅞
39⅜	18	Extendcare	177	27¼	27¼	24⅝	24¾	−3½
18⅞	9½	Fab Indust	7	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜	+¼
12⅛	6⅛	Fabien .40b	2	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
13	7¾	Fabrics Natl	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
30	5⅞	FairNob .16b	18	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
13⅝	5	Fairmnt .12g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
25¾	9	Falcon Sbd	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
12½	4½	Fed Resrces	73	6	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
22	9	Federals Inc	1	9½	9½	9½	9½	
29⅛	14½	FedMart .40b	6	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	−⅜
23½	10½	Felmont Oil	6	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+⅜
28½	15⅛	Felsway .32	104	27⅞	28	27⅜	28	+⅜
16⅜	9	Fibrebord wt	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
19⅜	5⅝	Field Plastic	74	10⅞	13⅜	10⅞	13½	+2⅞
38⅞	12¾	Filmway .30d	34	13	13⅛	12½	12⅞	−¼
18¼	11	FiltrDyn .01g	26	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞	+¼
30½	16	FinSanBa .20	14	20½	21⅜	20⅜	21¼	+⅜
18⅜	12	FinlGenl .24b	30	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13¾	+¼
17¼	16	FstConn .60a	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
13⅝	3⅞	FirstNtl Real	11	5¼	5¼	5	5	−⅛
11	2½	Fst N Rl wt	6	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−¼
23¾	12¾	FstSL Sh .10e	24	16¼	17	16½	16⅞	+⅜
26	13½	FischPrt .63f	47	23½	24	23	23	−¾
27⅞	14¼	Fishman .40b	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
37⅛	19½	Fleet Ent 16	89	20⅞	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅞
29⅜	24⅜	Flight Safety	2	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	−⅜
14⅜	4⅛	Fla Capital	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
17⅞	13	Flowers In A	3	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼	+⅜
15¾	7⅝	Fluke J .32t	4	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
33⅛	13¾	Foodrama .30	8	15	15	15	15	
36½	15¾	Forest Cit .25	11	20	20	19	19	−1⅛
25⅜	12⅜	ForestLb .37f	28	21½	21½	21	21	
90¾	43	Four Seasons	427	44	44	39¼	39¼	−5
57	32	FranklMt .10	297	42½	42⅛	39¾	41¼	+⅜
12½	8⅜	FranklR .64g	5	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
32⅛	20	FranksNu .60	4	22	22¼	22	22	
10	6⅜	FrenchP Can	31	8½	8 9-16	8 5-16	8 5-16	+1-16
37⅞	16⅜	Fresnillo .10e	28	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+1¾
24⅜	12½	Frier Ind .30	3	13	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
17½	6⅛	Frontier Air	9	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
36⅜	12⅞	Gabriel .69f	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
43½	10¼	Garaninc .36	3	11	11	10¾	10¾	−¼
26⅝	9	Garland .60	4	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
25¾	9½	GateSpGd .20	42	12⅛	13¼	12	13⅛	+1¼
18⅜	9⅞	GayldNat .30	4	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
30½	21⅜	GCA Corp	5	31⅜	31¾	31⅛	31¼	−¼
18½	10⅜	Gearhart .24	12	14¼	14⅜	14	14	
12¾	3⅝	Gen Alloys	2	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4½	
19½	12¼	Gen Battery	23	16¾	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	−⅜
13	6¾	Gen Build	25	7	7¾	7	7¾	+¾
46½	27½	G Cinema .32	3	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+½
25½	13⅝	G Employ .24	4	19½	19½	19	19	−¼
34¾	8⅞	Gen Interior	12	9	9	8½	8⅝	−⅜
13	5⅜	Gen Plywood	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
56	31⅜	Genge Ind	19	50½	50⅞	48½	48½	−2¼
12¾	4¼	Genisco Tech	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39⅜	20¼	GerberSc Ins	13	34½	34½	33½	33½	−1
17¾	4⅜	GF Indust	27	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	21	Giant Fds .50	39	22½	22¾	22¼	22¼	−⅜
17⅛	7	Giant Yel .40	x23	7 11-16	7 11-16	7½	7½	+⅛
23⅛	7½	GilbrtCo .10b	9	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
46½	20⅛	Gilbert Flexi	18	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	−⅜
27⅜	14¼	GL Ind .91f	2	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	+⅛
20½	9⅛	Gladding	17	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11	−¼
23⅞	8¼	Glasrock Prd	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
20	11⅛	GlenGer .50a	29	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	−⅜
20¾	13⅜	GlenDisB .40	x4	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+⅛
15⅞	8	Goldblatt .36	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
12¼	3¾	Goldfield	66	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
20½	11½	Goodway	11	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	−⅜
12½	8	GorinsInc .50	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
12¼	6¾	Gould wt	55	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾	
17⅞	4⅞	Granger As	7	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
45½	14¼	GranMgt .76f	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	−½
20½	15½	Grass Val Gr	10	16¼	16¼	16	16	−⅜
18¾	7⅜	Gray Mfg	9	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
8⅞	3½	Gt Am Ind	72	3⅜	3¾	3½	3½	−⅛
73⅜	4½	Gt Basn Pet	86	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+⅛
16½	10	GtLak Chem	75	12¾	13	12½	12⅝	−⅜
13½	5¾	GtLakRe .38f	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
20¼	17¼	Greenman	5	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18½	−¼
28⅜	11½	Greyh C .20g	19	13⅛	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
21⅜	14⅛	Griesed 1.15g	2	14½	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
24⅜	14⅞	GrossTics .90	1	16	16	16	16	
20⅛	8¾	Grow Ch .32b	11	9	9	8¾	8⅞	
12⅞	6	Gruen In .25t	22	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
10½	3½	GSC Enterpr	90	3⅞	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	+¼
10⅛	4⅜	GTI Corp	40	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅝	−¼
48⅜	26½	Guardian Ind	4	38	38	37⅜	37⅜	−⅞
29⅜	26⅝	GuarMI 1.60e	86	26	26	25¼	25⅜	−1½
25⅝	14⅝	GuardCh .50b	1	15	15	15	15	−¼
44½	18⅛	Guerdon Ind	26	18¾	19½	18⅝	19½	+½
18⅜	4⅞	Gulf Wind wt	46	5	5¼	5	5	−⅛
30⅜	11⅝	HB Amer	66	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	−½
26⅜	10⅞	Halls Motor 1	17	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	−⅛
19⅞	11⅝	HamltCos .60	10	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	−⅜
12⅞	9¾	Hampsh Des	26	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10½	−½
8⅞	5	Hampt Sh .32	14	7	7	6¾	6¾	−⅛
38⅝	17⅛	Harnischfr 1	2	18¼	18¼	18	18	−
30⅜	18	Hartfld Zody	16	19	19¼	19	19¼	+
25¼	8⅜	HarveyGr .12	14	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	+
19¾	9⅜	Harvey St .24	16	12⅛	12¼	12	12	−
13	7¼	Hastings .80	x3	7¼	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+
27½	10⅜	Head Ski Co	32	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−
14½	12⅞	HealthMo .60	16	12⅜	12⅜	11¾	11¾	−
31¼	25	Hecks A .20	18	29⅞	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+
16⅛	4½	Heinicke Inst	58	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	
35⅜	32	Helena Rub	23	34½	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	−
81½	60½	Heller pf 5.50	z120	67½	67½	67	67	−
14½	8⅜	Her Maj .12e	5	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+
23½	9⅜	HI G Inc .52f	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
36¼	19	Higbie Mf .80	3	26	26	25	26	−
105	58⅞	HiltonHot wt	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	
8½	3½	Hofm Indust	8	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−
39	25¼	Hollingr 1.40	4	26½	27	26½	27	−
8¼	2½	Holly Corp	22	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	−
40	20	Holophn 1.20	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
84½	17½	HomeO A .50	209	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	
47¾	29⅜	Hormel 1.40	2	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+
49½	19⅜	Horn Hardrt	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−
19⅝	12½	Hoskins .80a	5	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	+
18	12¾	Host Enterpr	4	12¾	12¾	12	12	−
31⅞	18⅝	House Fabric	9	29⅞	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+
36	21⅛	House Vis .44	3	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	+
54⅝	45	Hud&Man A	4	48	48⅛	48	48⅛	+
36⅞	18	Hudson Leas	6	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	+
34⅜	10¼	Huffman .60	6	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝	−
44¼	27½	HuntCh A .24	8	43⅝	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	+
28⅜	10¼	Husky Oil .30	33	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	−
40½	26	Huyck Cp .40	8	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	−
15⅜	5¾	Hycon Mfg	11	6	6⅜	6	6¼	+
10⅜	3⅞	Hydromat	7	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	−
19¼	8	Hydrometl	40	8½	9¼	8½	9	+
32½	14¾	Hydrom pf.60	3	15½	15½	15½	15½	+
68	22	Hygrad Food	7	36½	38½	36	38	+
21¾	18	Ideal Toy	48	21¾	21⅞	21½	21½	−
29⅜	14⅜	IHC Inc	14	18	18¼	18	18¼	+
		IllusWld Enc	41	18⅛	18⅛	17	17	
16¼	7¾	IMC Magnet	4	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
16⅞	8⅛	ImocoG 1.18f	21	9⅛	9⅜	9	9⅜	+
8⅝	6 5-16	ImpChm .31g	x1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+
23½	14⅜	Imp Oil .90a	x25	19⅜	19⅜	19	19⅛	
3⅛	2	Im TGrp .40g	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26	8	Indian Hd wt	6	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
66	52	IndplsPL pf 4	z70	53	53	53	53	−
9¼	3⅛	Ind El Hard	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
27⅜	9⅞	InflightP .33f	106	14¾	14⅞	14	14⅛	−
17¾	6¾	InlandCr .40f	4	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
19⅞	8¼	Instron Corp	5	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+
39¾	12¾	Instr Sys .75f	22	13½	14	13½	14	+
53⅜	23½	Int Ch Nuclr	106	47⅜	48½	47¼	48	+
34¼	8¾	Int Controls	33	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+
7¾	3⅛	Int Cont A wt	18	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	−
37⅜	24	IntProtein .10	30	26¾	27	26	26	−
16⅛	6¾	IntStrtch .07e	21	8⅛	8¼	8	8¼	+
56¾	9½	Interphoto	24	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+
35	11⅛	Interstate Un	26	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13	
32⅞	18	Intersyst .50	3	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	+
58¾	30	InvDiv A 1.80	11	32⅞	32⅞	32	32⅛	+
14⅛	8	InvDiv B .45	45	8	8⅛	8	8	−
47	17⅛	InvFund .60b	23	18	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+
10⅛	4⅜	Inv Roy .14a	8	5	5¼	5	5¼	+
26¾	8⅝	Iroquois .47t	9	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
22⅜	7⅜	Irvin Ind .46f	7	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅝	5¼	ISC Ind	4	6	6	6	6	−
37⅜	14¼	ITEL Corp	118	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+
15⅜	4⅛	ITI Corp	15	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+
23⅜	15	Jameswy .38f	4	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+
33¾	14¾	Jeannette Gl	20	25½	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+
34¾	9¼	Jeff Lk Pet	16	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	+
10⅜	3⅜	Jetronic Ind	16	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
12⅝	6⅝	JohnsBarg St	4	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+
19¼	8¾	Jupiter Cp	70	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
26⅜	16⅛	Kaiser In .40f	276	19	19	18⅜	18½	
12½	5⅜	Kalvex .12f	31	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−
54½	19	Kane Miller	16	21	21	20½	20½	−
28½	17	Kaneb PL .30	6	19	19½	19	19½	+
44⅜	16½	KatzDrug .50	x8	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+
19¼	17	Kauf Brd wt	20	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	−
22½	10	Kavanau .60	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−
14⅝	4¾	Kay Jwly	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−
32⅜	21	KentonCp .32	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	−
33½	16⅜	Ketchm .30b	5	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23⅛	−
40½	19⅛	Kewane .90b	27	22¾	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	+
60¼	34½	Kewanee pf 2	2	37	37½	37	37½	−

(Continued on next page.)



مكتا سند الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1969-70 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	6	Key Co	22	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	−½
	8½	Keyst Ind .60	7	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10½	+½
	5⅝	Kilembe .75g	17	8½	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	−⅜
	3¼	Kin Ark Corp 2	4	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
	9⅝	King Radio	18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅛	9½	−¼
	7⅛	Kingsford .28	15	10⅜	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
	25	KingsLaf 1.44	2	27½	27½	27½	27½	
	4⅝	Kinny pfC .85	293	8	8⅝	8	8¼	+⅛
	17⅝	Kirby Ind .35	4	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾	−⅛
	7	Kleer Vu	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
	12¼	Kleinert	33	33⅝	34⅞	33⅝	34⅝	+1⅝
	16⅝	Klklok .50	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	−¼
	13	KnottHotl .60	14	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+⅝
	27	Kollmogn .40	11	29½	29½	28⅛	28⅛	−1⅜
	17¼	Kysor In .40a	3	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	−¼
	5	LaBarge Inc	20	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
	14	Lafay Radio	13	18¾	18¾	18⅛	18¼	−¼
	9½	Laiglon	4	10	10	10	10	−⅛
	2⅝	Lake Shore	31	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
	27	LaMaur .36	8	31¾	32	31¾	32	
	3½	Langley Cp	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	11¼	LaPoint .20a	13	16¼	16¼	15½	15½	−½
	7⅜	Leader Int	25	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+⅝
	8	Leas Data wt	145	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞	
	9⅝	LeeNatl 2.12f	35	10½	10½	9¾	10¼	+⅛
	14¼	Leh Press .56	2	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	−¼
	13½	Leigh Pr .09e	17	17⅞	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+⅝
	24⅝	Leisure Tech	24	26⅝	27⅜	26⅝	27	+¾
	43	Lenox Inc 1	5	51½	51½	50½	50½	−1¼
	19½	LernerSt .15e	79	33¾	34¼	33½	33½	+⅛
	10⅛	LernerStr wt	81	20¾	21	20½	20½	+¼
	13¼	LeslieFa .40b	106	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
	9⅝	Levin Town	182	12⅝	12⅝	11¼	11½	+⅜
	25½	Levitz Furn	45	46	46	45⅛	45⅝	+⅛
	9⅝	Lib Fab .50f	6	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
	9⅝	Liberty Leas	13	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	−¼
	10½	LilliAnn 1.54f	18	12	12¼	12	12¼	+½
	9⅝	Lily Lynn A	3	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	
	5⅛	Ling TVgt wt	81	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	−⅛
	5⅝	Lockwod KB	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
	3	LodgeSh .05g	16	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
	15⅝	Loehman .32	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−¼
	9⅞	Loews Th wt	35	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
	5½	Logistics Ind	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
	32⅝	Long Witt .20	14	45½	45½	45½	45½	
	2⅝	Louis Sherry	22	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
	19⅝	La Gas Svc 1	1	20	20	20	20	+¼
	5¼	LSB Ind	57	6¼	7⅝	6¼	7¼	+1⅝
	11	LTV Aero .80	41	12	12	11¾	11¾	−⅛
	3⅝	LTV Aero wt	19	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	−⅛
	5	LTV Electros	18	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
	3⅝	LTV Ling Alt	8	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
	1⅝	LTV Ling wt	8	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
	6⅝	LTVLin pf.80	4	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
	12	Lundy Elec	11	14	14½	14	14¼	
	4⅝	Lynch Corp	9	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+¼
	3⅝	Macoid Ind	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	5¼	Macrod Chat	77	5¾	6¼	5¾	6	+⅜
	3½	Magna Oil	31	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	−⅛
	16¼	Me PbSv 1.16	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
	6⅛	Mallory Ran	33	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
	17	MamMart .28	3	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	+¼
	13⅝	Magmt Data	15	24⅝	25	24½	25	+¾
	11	Mangel St .30	5	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
	18	Mangood .60	4	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+½
	19¾	Mangurian	39	36¼	36¼	34¾	35	−1
	14	Mansf TR .50	3	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	−⅜
	17¾	Marinduq .92	26	21⅞	22	21⅜	22	+⅜
	7½	Marlene .20	18	8⅛	8¼	7⅞	8	−¼
	27⅝	MarleyCo .40	79	46	47½	46	46½	+¾
	13¼	Marshall Ind	143	48½	49½	46⅝	46¾	−¾
	10⅛	MasldSon .40	12	10⅞	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅜
	24¾	MaulBros .20	8	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	−½
	14⅛	Mauleind .50	2	15	15	15	15	−⅛
	7	McCrory wt	10	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
	6⅝	McCror wt n	90	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
	28¼	McCull Oil 2f	104	33⅝	34½	33¼	34	+⅞
	12⅝	McDonoh .30	18	15	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
	15	Means FW 1	18	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1¼
	5	MedcoJwly A	13	6⅛	6¼	6	6	−¼
	13¼	MEM Co .72	15	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	−1⅛
	18⅛	Menasco .73f	5	12	12	11¾	11¾	
	16⅝	Merle N .20g	9	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	−⅛
	11-16	Merrill Isl	65	2 13-16	2 15-16	2 13-16	2 15-16	+1-16
	9	MichChm .20	6	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	+¼
	8⅝	Mich Genl	117	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
11¼	5¼	Mich Sug .10	21	6⅝	6½	6¼	6½	
36½	15¾	Microwave	20	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
25⅞	12¼	Midl Co .60	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
18¾	8½	MidwFinl .32	11	13⅛	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
84½	17⅞	Milgo Elect	177	64¾	64¾	62	63⅛	−¾
22⅝	10⅛	MillrWohl .30	9	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+⅜
30¾	12¾	MillOnyx .64f	45	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	
16½	6¼	Milo Elec	13	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
44¾	20½	Milton Roy	17	38¼	38⅞	37⅞	38½	+⅛
39⅞	27½	Mirro Al 1.80	1	28	28	28	28	+¼
31½	20¾	MoBeef Pkrs	21	21	21¾	21	21¾	+1
17½	6	MoKanTex ct	2	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
22⅞	7¼	Mite Corp	100	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
29	13⅛	Mobile Home	23	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14	+¼
13¾	5¼	Mohawk Airl	14	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
42½	25¼	Molybd 1.96f	34	39⅝	39⅞	38¾	39⅞	
68¼	54	Mon P pf4.40	z10	56½	56½	56½	56½	
15	6⅝	Moog Inc	8	8¾	8⅞	8½	8⅝	−¾
23⅝	13½	Morse El Pd	35	14⅛	14¾	13¾	14¾	+¼
18	9⅞	MortonSh .32	5	11	11¼	11	11	
31¼	9¾	Mouldings	74	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅝
28¼	18½	Mt Vern 1.50	5	20	20	20	20	
30	16¼	Mov Star .50	2	17½	17½	17½	17½	
14⅛	5⅝	Movielab	8	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅝	7⅛	MPO Vid .74f	2	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅜
29⅞	9⅝	MultiAm .79f	29	12½	13	12½	13	+⅞
10⅝	3⅞	Muter Co	17	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
23	10⅝	MWA Co .80	3	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	−⅛
18¾	6½	Napco Ind	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Narda Micro	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
12⅞	6¾	Nat Alfalfa	11	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
9¾	4½	Nat Bellas H	19	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
34¼	7⅜	Nat Gen wt	35	7¾	8⅛	7¾	7¾	−⅜
20¼	4½	Nat Gen wt n	184	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	−⅛
17⅞	8⅛	Nat Hlth Ent	66	9½	9⅝	9	9	−½
15	2⅞	Nat Ind wt	125	3	3⅛	2⅞	3	
16	4½	Nat Radio Co	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
24⅝	12¾	N Realty .80	9	15⅝	15½	15¼	15¼	−¼
39¼	19	Nat Systems	23	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	−¼
12	4½	NBO Ind	10	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾	
29½	10⅝	Needham .20	3	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	−¼
17⅝	11¾	Nelsner .20	3	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+¼
11½	6	Nelly Do .20e	2	7	7	7	7	
23¾	11	NestleLe .20	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−½
25⅞	13¾	Newcor .90	6	15¾	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅜
33	12⅝	N Eng Nuclr	14	13¾	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	−1⅛
20½	9⅛	N HampB .40	6	10	10¼	10	10¼	+½
9⅝	2⅞	Newldria Mn	29	3	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
25⅝	12¼	New Mex&Ar	4	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	−¼
14⅝	6	NewPark Mn	28	8	8	8	8	
78⅝	47¼	N Proc 1.25e	20	65¾	65¾	64⅝	64⅝	
60¼	32¾	NYTime .60a	17	34	34	33½	33¾	+⅛
16¾	6⅝	NiagFrSv .30	45	7	7	6½	6⅝	−⅜
27¼	10¼	NMS Indust	16	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	−¼
32⅝	14½	Nortek Inc	133	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	−¾
27½	20¼	No AMtg .42e	22	24¼	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+¼
13	5¼	Nor Am Roy	8	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
30¾	19⅞	NoAmSug .80	15	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+⅜
16½	6	Nor Cdn Oils	64	7	7 3-16	6 13-16	6 13-16	−3-16
20½	5⅛	Noeast Airlin	18	6	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
7	3⅞	Nowst Ind wt	187	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5⅛	+¼
46½	15	Novo Cp .80	3	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	−½
7¾	3⅝	Nuclear Am	62	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
53⅞	20	Nuclear Data	39	42½	43	41¼	42	−¼
39	8⅛	Nytronics	54	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
38½	27	Offshore Co	2	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+¼
51¾	34½	Ohio Brass 2	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	−¼
36⅞	20½	OKC Corp .80	106	26⅞	27⅜	25¾	25¾	+⅛
30	7⅝	Okonite Co	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅞	3¼	Okonite wt	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
20⅝	5½	Old Town	10	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	+⅛
48¼	19	Olla Ind	16	23⅜	24⅛	23¼	23¼	−¼
120¾	93½	Ooklep 4.20e	z200	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	−⅛
26¼	5¾	Originala .30	112	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
15½	3½	Ormand Ind	11	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
40	24⅝	OverhdDr .60	4	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	−½
13¾	4⅛	Oxford Elec	50	4¼	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅜
20½	8⅞	OxfrdEl pf.56	z300	8¾	9¾	8¾	9¾	+¾
39	18	OxfdFst 1.07f	17	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23½	+1⅛
9½	4⅝	Ozark Airline	22	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
12¾	3⅝	P&F Indust	13	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	−¼
12¼	4⅝	Pac Cst Prop	15	5	5	4⅞	5	
25¾	20	PGE 6pf 1.50	9	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	+½
19⅝	15½	PG rdpf 1.25	50	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
20	15	PG rdpfA1.25	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¼
19	14⅝	PG 4.80pf1.20	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	−¼
17⅝	14	PG 4.50pf1.12	2	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	−½
18	14	PG 4.36pf1.09	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
58¾	20	PacHold .60b	27	22	22	21¼	21⅛	−¾
27½	17⅞	P Hold pf1.20	x1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+¼
13⅝	4⅛	Pac Indus	3	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
73½	58	Pac Lt pf4.75	z400	61⅞	61⅞	61	61	−1
70	54	Pac Lt pf4.50	z160	59¼	59¼	59	59	−¼
70	52½	Pac Lt pf4.36	z70	59	59	59	59	−½
18⅞	11½	PacNwTel 1	29	15	15¼	14¾	15¼	+¼
80	59	PacP&L pf 5	z25	64½	64½	64½	64½	+½
17¾	6⅛	PacSwAir wt	18	13⅛	13¾	12¾	12⅞	−½
29½	14⅝	PallCp A .32	84	18	18	16⅛	16⅛	−2
13⅞	5⅛	Pantsote .29f	6	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
18⅞	9	Parmnt Pkg	2	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+¼
15	6⅞	Park Ch .30a	2	8	8	8	8	
17⅛	9	Park Ele .61f	11	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	−¼
14⅛	7	Parklan Hos	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	+¼
22¼	14½	Parsons RM	124	21½	22	20⅞	22	+1¼
141½	31	PervDoh .20g	90	42⅝	42⅞	39⅝	40	−2¼
35¾	15½	Pat PPap .36	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¼
16⅞	4¼	PatoCon .20g	32	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾	
39¼	10¼	Peab Gal .39f	122	24⅝	25	22⅞	24⅞	+⅛
37⅝	15	Peel Elder	8	16⅛	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	−¼
18¼	9⅝	Penn Eng .60	7	12	12	11⅞	12	+¼
23½	16¼	PennTra .60a	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
16	7	PenobSh .10e	5	7½	7½	7½	7½	
7¾	3¼	Pentron El	24	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
39¼	26¼	Pep Boys .84	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	−¼
12	10⅞	Pepcomln .40	4	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
46½	30½	PEPI Inc	7	40	40	40	40	+⅛
43¾	14½	Permaneer	15	16½	16⅞	16½	16½	+⅛
28⅝	25½	Petrie Strs	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	−¼
14⅝	6¾	PhilLgD .87g	32	7¾	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅜
33½	18¾	PhillipScr .20	3	23	23	23	23	+¼
33⅝	4⅞	Phoenix Stl	156	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
22⅝	7	Piasecki Airc	10	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	−½
55½	32	Pickwick Intl	6	51½	51½	51	51⅛	
18¼	7⅝	Pierce G .40	x1	8	8	8	8	+⅛
27½	14⅝	Pioneer Plas	11	15¼	15⅜	14¾	14¾	−⅝
29⅝	9⅝	PionerSy .44f	75	11¼	12⅝	11¼	11⅞	+1⅛
41⅞	29¾	Pittway .60b	78	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+⅜
10¼	6⅞	Pit WVTr .54	15	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
30½	9	PKL Co	34	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	−⅜
47¾	16½	Plant Ind	7	23	23	22¾	22⅞	−⅛
29⅝	10¾	Plaza Group	5	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
44½	8⅞	Plume Atwod	42	10½	10½	10	10½	−⅛
34⅛	10¼	Ply Gem .36t	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
11	4¾	PlyRub B .25	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
35¾	11	Pneumo Dyn	37	11½	12	11½	12	+¾
10½	4	Polarad El	50	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	−½
43⅞	17⅛	Poloron 1.55t	46	20⅝	20½	19⅛	19⅝	−¾
24	10¼	Polychr .60f	7	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+½
21⅞	9⅝	Polymer .11t	z100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅜
46	23⅝	Potter Inst	76	36½	36⅞	36	36¼	−1
38½	11¼	Prairie Oil	36	15⅝	15⅝	14¾	15	
22⅛	15	Pratt Lamb 1	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	+¼
46¾	35	PrattL pf2.25	2	34½	34½	34½	34½	−½
52	34	PrentHall .68	38	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅛	−¼
23⅞	11⅝	PresRlt B .80	3	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	−⅛
23⅝	13⅝	ProlerSt .25e	62	17¼	18¼	17¼	18	+¾
12¼	9	Prov Gas .64	1	9½	9½	9½	9½	+¼
33¾	18½	Prud Rsrc 1a	11	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25	
23⅝	19¼	PrudBldg .24	90	21½	21¾	21	21¾	+½
22⅞	7½	PubcoPet .15	38	7¾	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+¼
67¼	52¾	PSColo pf4.25	z50	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	−¾
18⅝	6¼	Puritan Fash	3	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
16¼	10⅞	PutnamsS .28	6	11	11⅛	11	11	+⅛
35¾	18½	Pyle Natl .60	7	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
17¾	8⅛	Pyroll Co .24	6	11½	11½	11½	11½	
13	4½	Ramer Ind	10	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
14⅞	5¾	Rapid Am wt	56	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
14	6½	Rath Pack	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
19	11¼	Ray Resrces	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅝	9	RaymEng .40	5	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
23	6	Reading Ind	4	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
28⅝	17¾	Realinv 1.20a	2	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	−¼
35	9¼	RealtyE .25a	95	9⅞	10⅛	9⅝	10	+½
34	7⅝	Realty E wt	74	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
17¾	15	RltyIncT .30e	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	
11¼	3⅝	REDM Corp	17	4⅝	4½	4¼	4¼	−¼
10½	3½	Reeves Ind	26	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
35¾	7	Reeves Telec	75	7	7	6⅝	6¾	−¼
82¼	29	Reli Ins 2.20a	z250	31	31¼	31	31¼	+¼
27⅞	14	Rem Ar .80a	x40	13⅞	14	13½	13¾	
67¼	31⅛	ResrchCtl .08	321	53¼	53⅞	47¼	47⅜	−6¼
20⅞	7¾	Reserve OG	403	11	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
18⅛	7⅝	Resistfix .50b	3	8½	8½	8½	8½	
61¾	8⅝	ResortsIntl A	46	10	10½	10	10¼	+½
67	10¼	ResortsIntl B	3	11½	12	11½	12	+¾
47⅛	18	Rest Asso .28	9	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13¾	+⅜
25¼	18¾	Rex Noreco	10	18¾	19⅛	18¾	18¾	−¼
16¾	12¾	RH Med Svcs	12	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅞	6¼	RIC Intl Ind	912	11⅝	11⅝	9¾	10½	−⅞
31¾	9⅛	Richford Ind	14	9½	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
26	9⅞	Riker Maxsn	6	11½	11¾	11½	11½	−¼
6⅛	2⅞	Riker Mxn pf	1	3	3	3	3	
13⅞	4⅝	Ritt Fin B .34	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
15	5⅞	Robintech	6	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+¼
14⅝	7⅛	Robiln Ind A	13	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
26¾	16⅛	Rockower .20	7	18⅛	18⅛	17¾	17¾	−¼
46¾	33¾	Rogers 1.23f	3	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
45	16⅛	Rollins Intl	41	41¾	41¾	39¾	40	−1¾
7⅛	3	Roll Roy .26g	143	3 1-16	3 1-16	3	3	−3-16
50⅞	23⅝	RooseRac .80	4	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	−⅛
12¼	4¾	Rosenau .20	2	5	5	5	5	+⅛
61½	18⅝	RownDrl .07e	17	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	
25	8	Rowland Pd	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅝	2¾	Royal Amer	63	3	3	2⅞	3	
21¼	7⅛	RoyBusn .05e	7	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅛	−⅛
13½	3⅝	Russaks Inc	15	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
10¼	5⅞	RussellA .02e	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
19⅛	8½	Russell M .50	3	9	9	9	9	+¼
38⅝	24⅞	RustCraft .40	4	25⅞	26	25¾	26	
9	3½	Ryersn Hay	12	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
12¾	11½	Sabin Roy .36	8	11½	11½	11½	11½	
25½	10	Safegurd Ind	17	14⅝	14¾	14½	14⅝	
33⅝	16⅞	StJhnTrk .90	6	28⅝	28¾	28	28	−⅜
9⅝	4¾	SalemBr .10g	22	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
17⅛	4⅞	S Carlos .59g	8	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
38	19⅞	San JRa 2.66f	10	27¾	28	27⅛	27⅛	−⅜
26¾	15¾	SanitasS .04e	86	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	−½
15⅝	5	Sargent Ind	33	5¼	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
29⅝	6½	Saturn Airwy	3	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
		SavAStop n	35	23⅛	23⅞	23	23⅞	
73	27½	Savin B Mch	114	63	63⅝	61⅛	61⅛	−2½
21¾	11⅝	Savoy Indust	7	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	−⅛
125	51¼	Saxon Indust	58	110½	111¾	109¼	109½	−1½
13¼	5	Sayre Fisher	11	6	6¼	6	6	−⅛
28⅝	14	Scam Instru	8	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
21⅞	12	SchenultA .40	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
23½	11	Schiller .16	4	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅜
46¾	33	Science Mgt	16	41	41	40	40	−1¼
17¾	6	Scient Atlant	4	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
27¼	10	Scope Indust	1	11	11	11	11	+⅛
17	13⅞	ScottysH .10g	2	15¼	15¼	15	15	−⅜
39⅞	17	Scurry Rain	138	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23½	−¼
12¾	8½	SbdAlMill .30	7	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
18½	8⅝	Sea Containr	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
15½	6½	SbdPlywd .10	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
15¾	6¾	Sealectro Cp	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
19	8⅛	Sears Ind .44	6	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	−¼
19½	9	Season All	6	9	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
20⅞	10¼	Sec Mtg .19e	113	20⅛	20¼	19¼	19½	−¼
14⅞	6¾	Seeman Bros	9	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
23½	10¼	SelasCorp .40	6	14	14	14	14	−¼
27⅞	11	Selig Latz .80	5	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
14⅛	4¾	Sequoyah Ind	493	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
21⅞	12	Servisco .38	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅞	4⅞	Servo Corp	3	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17½	8⅛	Seton Co .45	7	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
14⅛	5	Shaer Sh .36	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12⅝	5⅞	Shahmoon In	4	7	7	7	7	−⅛
10¼	4½	Shattck Denn	12	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+¼
19⅝	9½	Shell Wat .50	9	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	−¼
64	34⅝	Sherwod Med	9	57	57½	57	57⅝	+⅞
7¾	2½	Siboney Corp	78	2⅞	3	2¾	3	+¼
19½	11½	Sierra P Ind	36	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	−⅜
40⅞	12	Sierracin Cp	12	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	−¼
14¼	9½	SIFCO .50b	4	10	10	10	10	−⅛
33½	9⅞	Sigmains .50t	6	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
8⅛	7¾	Signet Cp .40	x3	8¼	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
15¼	5	Silicon Tran	38	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+½
9⅝	5⅝	SimcoStrs .20	3	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
21¾	9⅛	Simkins .50	3	9¼	9¼	9	9	−¼
29½	16	Simplexln .25	11	19	19¼	18¾	19	
35	21½	Simplex Wire	42	32¼	32⅝	29⅛	29½	−2¼
17½	8⅞	Sitkin SmRfg	18	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
37¼	21½	SkaggDrg .40	15	26	26	26	26	+¼
9	8⅝	Sky City Strs	3	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
29⅝	10⅛	SlickCorp .32	393	20¼	20½	18	18⅝	−1⅝
48	23¾	Slick pfA 1.75	102	40¾	41	36½	37¼	−2¾
15	6⅛	SMD Ind .17	11	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	
47⅝	18⅛	Solitron .20	110	36½	36½	35⅛	35⅝	−⅝
47⅞	25	Sonder Brdct	15	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+1¼
23⅛	12½	SorgPap .80b	3	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅜
37	8	Soundesign	43	10¾	10¾	10	10⅛	−⅜
23	17¼	SC 5.80pf 1.45	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
28	19⅝	SC 5.20pf 1.30	65	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+¼
19	14⅝	SC 4.78pf 1.19	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	−¼
17⅞	13½	SC 4.32pf 1.08	10	14½	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
17¼	13	SC 4.24pf 1.06	3	13¾	14	13¾	14	−⅛
17⅞	5⅞	Sou Real&Ut	9	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+½
47	30½	SouRoy 1.20b	57	44¼	44½	44	44½	+½
35⅞	16⅝	Sw For Ind	16	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	19	
17	12¾	Specity Rest	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
23½	6	Spector Ind	8	7	7	6¾	6¾	−⅛
19⅞	9⅝	Spectro .36	14	12½	12½	11¾	11⅞	−⅜
18⅝	9¼	SpeedOP .26f	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
28	13¼	Spencer Shoe	10	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
18⅞	8⅛	SSP Ind .20g	4	9	9¼	9	9	
27⅝	16½	Std Allian .60	2	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+⅜
15	9⅛	Std Containr	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
27½	22	StdCoosa 1.30	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+¼
17¾	10	Std Dred .20g	16	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	−¼
13⅝	4⅛	StdMetal .29f	72	6⅛	6½	6¼	6¼	
23¼	14	StdMot A .75	26	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+½
11¾	7½	Std Pac Corp	8	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	
34⅝	26	Std Shrs 1.51f	2	27	27	27	27	−¼
16½	11	Std Thomson	47	13⅞	14	13⅛	13⅝	−½
17¾	5	Stanley Avia	10	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
6 1-16	1 13-16	Stanrock Ur	54	2	2	2	2	
12⅛	3⅞	Stanwick Cp	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23½	16	StapMach .80	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½	+¼
12	6¾	Stardust .12e	6	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
15⅞	9	Star Smkt .60	x2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	
51	25	Statham Inst	40	42¾	42⅝	41¾	42⅛	+⅜
25	9⅛	SteinHal .25b	6	10¼	10¼	10	10	−¼
20¾	5¼	Stellar Ind	5	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅜
31⅝	20	Stepan Ch .48	15	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	−½
28⅝	7	Sterl Electrn	18	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Sterl Extr .24	8	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
11¾	4¾	SterPrec .25f	51	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
49	32	Stern Met .50	4	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	−½
31	22½	Sternco A	11	29¼	30	29¼	29¾	+¼
35	23⅝	Stop Shop .90	4	29	29¼	29	29	+⅛
45½	26	STP Co .40a	48	38½	39⅛	38½	39	
20⅛	5¾	Struthr Wells	22	7¾	8	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
37¾	11¾	Stylon Corp	353	28¾	29	27⅝	28⅜	+⅞
13½	6⅞	Summit Org	12	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	−⅛
30⅛	18½	Sun Elec .40	15	28¾	29	28¼	28½	−⅝
13½	6⅛	Sunair Electr	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
8¾	4½	Supercrt .08g	4	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−¼
19⅞	12⅝	Sup Surg Mf	29	12⅞	13⅝	12¾	13½	+½
54¾	17	Superscope	8	37¼	37½	36¾	36¾	−¼
12½	4¼	Supronics Cp	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
38⅞	8⅝	Susquehana	42	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
39⅛	12⅛	Susqueh pf 1	28	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	−½
18⅝	13½	Sutro Mt .29e	29	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
18¾	7⅛	Synalloy .38t	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
86¾	35½	Syntex .40b	652	39⅝	40⅛	37¾	37⅞	−1⅞
53⅞	26⅛	Systems Eng	95	40⅞	41⅛	39⅞	40⅛	−⅝
19⅝	4⅛	Tamar Elect	20	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅛
23⅝	14¼	TastyBk .88a	1	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
27½	17¼	Tech Aerofm	32	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	21	−⅜
56⅝	18¼	Technic Oper	30	19¾	20½	19¾	19⅞	+⅜
12⅝	5⅛	Technic Tape	53	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
39⅝	16½	Technico .40b	135	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	−⅛
14⅛	7¾	Technitrol	21	12¾	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
23⅝	12½	Teleflex .40	4	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
133½	46	Telepromt	4	111½	111½	111¼	111⅜	−⅝
30¾	9¾	Tenna Corp	39	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	−¼
11	5⅞	Tenneco wt	87	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
13½	4⅞	Tenney Eng	13	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+⅛
11¼	6	Tensor Cp	4	6¾	7	6¾	7	
11¾	5⅛	Ter Hud .41f	304	8¾	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+⅝
52¾	30	Tesoro Pet	3	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35½	−½
74	58½	TexPL pf4.56	z50	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	−1¼
14⅝	6½	Texstar	19	6⅞	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	
37	14	Textron wt	7	14	14¼	14	14	−⅜
14¾	6¼	TFI Co Inc	15	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅜
30¼	15½	Thriftimt A 1	9	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
8⅝	2¼	TMA Co	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27¼	17⅝	Tokheim .60	66	26¼	26½	26	26	−¼
66½	53	Tol Ed pf4.25	z75	58	58¼	58	58¼	+¾
52	16⅛	Tonka Cp .40	84	21	21¾	20¼	21¾	+½
34¼	12	Tool Resrch	77	13¼	13½	13	13⅛	−¼
30¼	9⅝	TownCtry .20	33	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	−¼
14¼	4⅝	Tran Beacon	14	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5	−¼
16	4⅝	Trans Carib	18	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝	+⅛
58¾	17½	TransLux .60	17	18	18¼	18	18	
9⅝	4	Transair .02g	13	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝	−⅛
23¾	11¾	Transogrm	9	14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	−⅜
34¼	10	TWA wt	69	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
30	8⅝	TriStMot .38f	6	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
41½	16	TriangP .15g	7	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
6¼	2⅛	Tubos Mex	78	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−1-16
58½	13⅝	Tyco Labs	59	14⅝	15	14	14	+⅛
18	7	Udico Corp	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17⅞	6⅛	UIP Corp	31	8⅝	8¾	8	8	−½
44⅝	6⅝	Unexcelled	38	7⅝	7¾	7¼	7½	
19½	10	Un Finl 1f	12	11⅛	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+⅜
34¾	12¾	UnStOm .10e	2	13½	13½	13½	13½	+¼
23⅞	11	UnAircPd .50	3	11	11	11	11	−⅛
9	3⅝	Unit Asb .07g	52	4 3-16	4¼	4 1-16	4 1-16	−⅛
13¼	6	Unit Bd Cart	6	6¼	6¼	6	6	−¼
10½	2⅝	Unit Foods	60	7⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
14¼	5⅝	Un Natl Inv	34	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
5⅛	2¼	UnNatInv wt	4	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
8⅝	7⅛	UNtlInv pf.70	3	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
29¾	12⅝	UnPDye .10e	4	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	
17	14⅛	Un Refin .15	18	14½	14½	14¼	14½	
18⅛	7¼	US Ceramic	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
36	18⅛	US Filter	33	35⅞	35⅞	34⅝	34½	−1⅛
38	17¾	USHome Dev	6	31½	31½	31½	31½	+¾
28⅝	13¼	US Leas .28	29	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅜
40½	9	US Nat Rsrs	33	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+⅝
25½	9	USRadm .20f	5	10¼	10¼	10	10	
26⅛	14⅞	US Rltin 1.40	23	19¾	20	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
22¾	12	US Reducin	1	12	12	12	12	
19⅝	8	USRubR .25e	3	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
15⅝	9⅝	US Smelt wt	15	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+½
24½	13	Unilrode Cp	5	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	+¼
11⅛	3⅛	Univ Clear	3	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
37½	8	Un Cont .07d	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
29⅝	14¼	Univ Mar .60	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
58	23½	UrisBldg wt	1	25	25	25	25	−⅛
17⅛	12⅝	UtahIdSu .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
25½	14¾	Valles Stk H	4	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
29¾	7⅜	Valley Met	13	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
10⅞	5	Valspar .07e	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	13¾	Van Dorn	6	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	−⅛
13½	3½	Vanguard Int	10	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
29⅝	8½	Varo Inc	69	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
40⅝	19⅛	Veeco Instru	23	33¼	33¾	33	33	−⅝
19⅝	14⅛	Venice Ind	4	17⅛	17¼	17	17¼	−⅛
51¼	16¾	Vernitron	22	19⅛	19¼	18⅛	18¼	−⅞
15¾	8	Vesely Co	10	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9⅛	−⅜
24⅞	14½	Vetco Ofshre	24	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
18	7¼	VictLeN .20b	29	7⅝	7¾	7½	7½	−⅜
98⅞	40⅞	VicLceN pf 3	2	46½	46½	46½	46½	+¼
35½	19¾	Viewlex	70	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	+⅛
35¼	10⅞	Vikoa Inc	146	13⅛	13¾	12⅝	13¾	+1
37	7	Visual Electr	5	7	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
13	4⅝	Vocaline .25	17	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−¼
31¼	20	Vogt Mfg 1a	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−¼
26½	10⅛	VolMerch .20	8	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	−⅛
32¾	12⅝	VTR Inc	32	16	16	15¾	15½	−⅝
12¾	5⅞	Vulc Corp .20	4	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+⅜
11⅞	5⅝	Vulc Inc .30	10	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
30⅛	10½	Wabash .20	624	24¼	25¼	22¼	22½	−1⅝
33	18⅝	Wacknhut .30	3	30⅝	30½	30¼	30½	−⅛
52⅝	10	Waltham Ind	5	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+¼
61⅝	36¾	Wang Labs	101	45⅝	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	−¾
17⅞	4⅞	Ward Fds wt	25	5	5	5	5	
25½	9¼	Wards Co .40	6	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	−⅛
11	5½	Watsco .16	8	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
39⅞	19¼	Well McL .50	13	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	−⅜
18¼	10⅝	Weiman Co	9	12	12¼	12	12	−⅛
23	8¾	WelfN IcoE .10d	2	10	10	9¾	9¾	
15⅝	5¼	WeldTub Am	21	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
23	8⅝	WellcoE .10d	2	10	10	9¾	9¾	
13	3¾	Wentworth	5	4	4	4	4	
18⅝	8	Westates Pet	47	8⅝	9	8½	8½	−½
11⅝	5⅛	Westby Fash	18	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
11¾	3	Westec Corp	279	4½	5⅛	4½	4⅞	+⅜
17⅛	14	WstnFin .10a	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
52	20⅛	WnIntHot .20	170	23½	24¼	23½	24	−¼
23⅝	7⅝	Wn Nuclear	27	8	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
20⅞	5⅝	Westrn Orbis	44	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
54	38	West Un Intl	22	48½	49	48½	49	+¼
48⅛	19	Wheelab .60a	20	42½	42¾	41½	41⅝	−⅞
18	10½	Whitaker .50	4	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
9¼	3¼	White Eagle	20	3⅝	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
11⅝	5¾	Whitehall El	11	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
37	17¾	Whiting 1.50	3	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	
10⅛	4¾	Whittaker wt	13	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	−⅜
11⅞	3⅝	Wichita Ind	21	5⅛	5⅞	5½	5½	−¼
20⅝	8¾	Willcox Gibb	4	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	−⅜
42⅛	32¾	Wmhouse	10	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	+1¼
16	5¾	Wilshire .32t	114	7⅜	7⅝	7	7⅝	+¼
37¼	16¼	WilsonCo 1.35	2	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	−⅛
13⅞	4	Wilson Co wt	68	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
12⅞	6⅝	Wilson Bros	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	
19⅝	8¼	Wilson Ph .50	4	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
21¾	9½	WilsonSpt .60	328	13½	14⅝	13½	13⅞	+1⅜
11⅝	3½	WilsonSpt wt	157	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½	+⅛
15⅞	9¾	Winkelmn .40	2	10	10	10	10	+⅛
72¾	56	WisPL pf4.50	z70	61	61	60	60	−1⅞
26¼	9	Wolv Ind .30	29	11⅛	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+⅝
26¾	11¼	WoodInd .15d	5	13¾	14	13¾	14	+⅜
28⅝	15	Work Wr .60	5	17¼	17¼	17	17	−⅜
10¾	7¼	Wrather Cp	17	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	−⅛
5¼	1⅛	Wright Harg	48	1 13-16	1 13-16	1¾	1¾	
17⅝	5⅝	Wyand Ind	9	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
20¼	6⅝	Wyle Labs	34	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
25⅞	7¼	Wyomissng	3	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅜
23⅛	16¼	Yonk Ra .80e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	−¼
18	7⅛	Zero Mfg .10	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
55	18½	ZimrHom .24	26	20	20	19¾	19⅞	
14½	5⅞	Zion Foods	5	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜

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SEEKS

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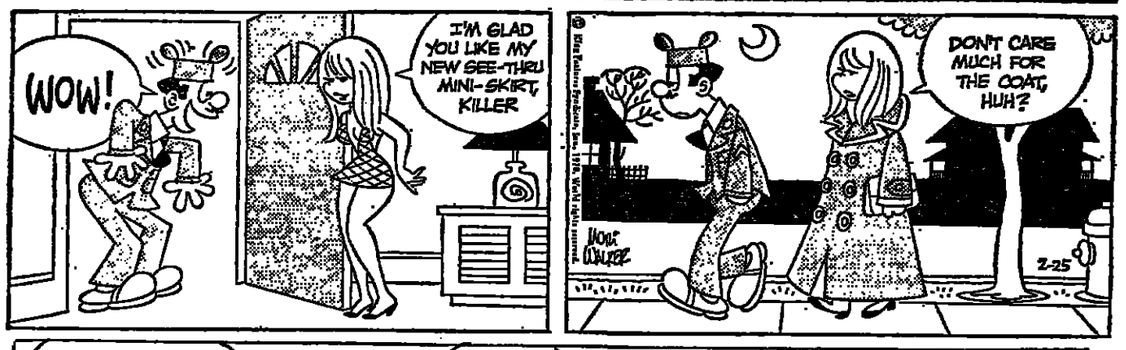

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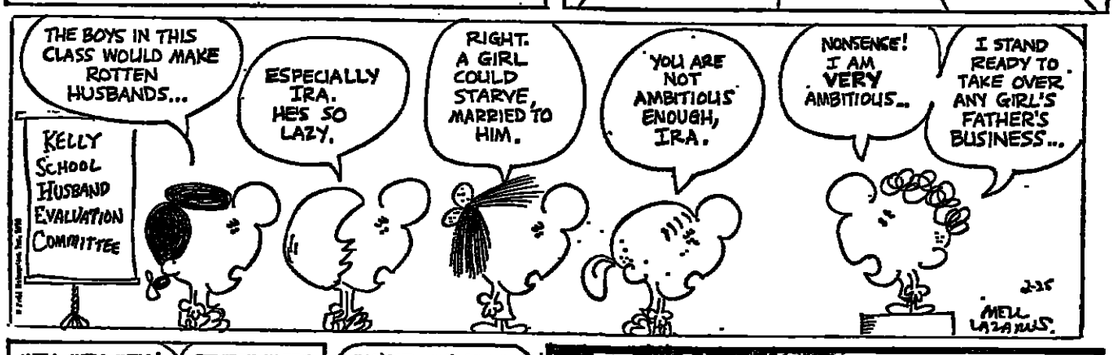

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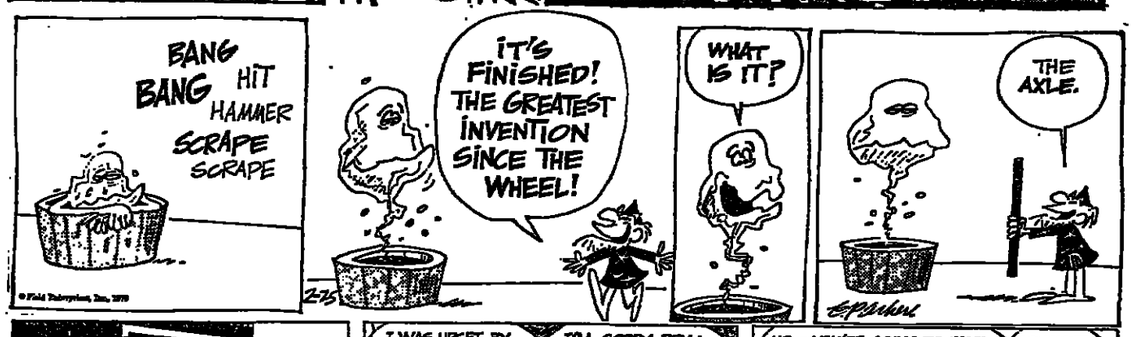
WIZARD of ID



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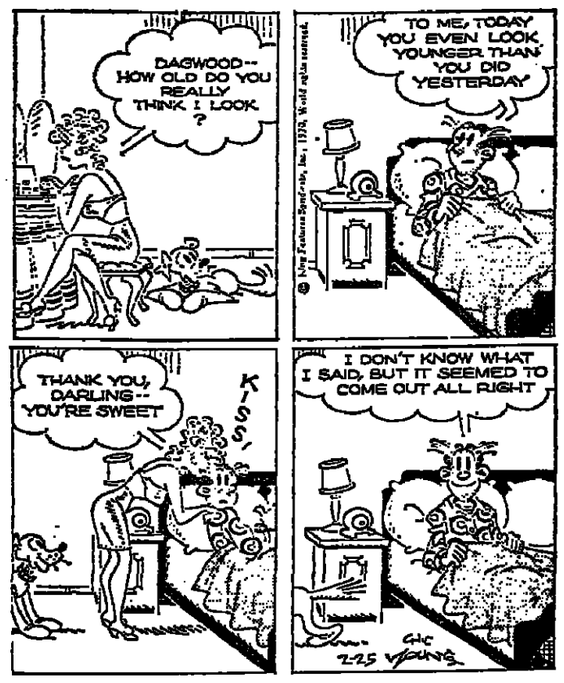
BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The declarer was given a chance to make a doubled game contract but failed to take it.

South opened his freakish six-six hand with one heart. West jumped to three diamonds, North raised in hearts and East jumped to five diamonds.

At this point South might have tried five hearts, but he passed, awaiting further developments, and retreated to five hearts when North doubled. West doubled five hearts with confidence, and as a result the hand was played without either defender having any idea that South held a six-card club suit on the side. This proved a significant factor in the play.

West led the diamond ace, which was ruffed. Dummy's king was established, but this was of no consequence since South did not need discards.

South decided to lead the heart queen at the second trick, and West won with the king. East's heart nine was successfully eliminated and South was now in a position to make his contract unless West continued trumps to eliminate dummy's trumps.

As West was in ignorance of South's club suit, he not unnaturally feared that South would be able to make use of dummy's spades for club discards. He shifted to the club jack, which would have been the winning defense if East had held king-queen of clubs and nothing in spades.

East played low on the club jack and South won with the queen. At this point he could have made his contract by continuing clubs. But he feared that West's club jack was a singleton and that the ace would be ruffed with the heart four. In that case South would eventually lose a club trick and be down two.

On this reasoning South led a second round of trumps and West now seized the chance he had not taken the first time. He won with the heart ace and led his remaining trump to stop the club ruff in dummy. South eventually lost a club trick, and was down one.

NORTH
♠ AK10743
♡ 762
◇ K4
♣ 52

WEST	EAST
♠ 8	♠ QJ962
♡ AK4	♡ 9
◇ AQJ972	◇ 108653
♣ J104	♣ K6

SOUTH (D)
♠ 5
♡ QJ10853
◇ —
♣ AQ9876

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	3◇	3♡	5◇
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
5♡	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	R	P	■	B	A	S	E	■	T	R	A	D	E
A	P	E	R	■	A	B	L	E	■	R	A	R	E	R
R	A	C	O	N	T	E	U	R	■	O	T	T	E	R
T	R	I	T	E	■	D	R	I	F	T	■	S	R	S
E	S	T	E	R	S	■	S	E	A	T	S	■	■	■
■	■	■	C	O	O	S	■	T	E	T	H	E	R	■
F	O	O	T	S	T	E	P	S	■	R	E	A	C	H
A	D	D	■	■	O	R	E	A	D	■	■	N	C	O
C	E	D	E	S	■	E	S	C	A	P	A	D	E	S
E	S	S	E	N	E	■	■	S	T	A	T	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	R	I	V	E	R	■	A	R	T	I	S	T
E	T	C	■	F	A	C	E	S	■	S	E	C	T	A
G	H	O	S	T	■	A	C	A	D	E	M	I	E	S
G	E	N	R	E	■	D	A	N	E	■	P	E	R	T
S	E	N	O	R	■	S	P	E	W	■	T	R	E	E

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THE MITCHELLS? YOU MEAN THE PARENTS OF THAT *REAL TOUGH* KID?"

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EGBOY

HOYNE

SOUREA

RUBETT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COUGH RUSTY BALLET FUTURE

Answer: *What the crazy rower who fell out of his racing boat was*—OUT OF HIS SCULL

BOOKS

WELLINGTON: THE YEAR OF THE SWORD

By Elizabeth Longford. Harper & Row. 548 pp. $10.

Reviewed by George MacDonald Fraser

ANYONE who tackles Wellington, be it Napoleon or Elizabeth Longford, deserves marks for trying. He is a tough handful, either as an opponent or as a biographical subject, and probably all the more tempting for that. No doubt he would have had something caustic to say about the fact that death, which put him beyond the reach of enemy generals, has left him more exposed than ever to historians and commentators, whom he did his best to discourage in his lifetime.

Of course, it is an exposure that he can bear better than most historical figures. Not only is his military story an intensely dramatic one, culminating in one of history's greatest showdowns; he is also personally a most attractive man. If he was not the greatest general who ever lived, he was certainly the wittiest (not always intentionally), and in the eyes of his countrymen he has that boldly etched image that verges on caricature.

He looks, like Churchill and the first Elizabeth and Henry VIII, so obvious that there is no mistaking him. Everyone knows Wellington—brisk, confident, brilliant and unbeatable; even his patrician arrogance can become endearing, just because he is a hero and can be admired from a distance.

And there is not, apparently, even a chink in his armor. All the biographies and commentaries merely confirm the popular image, and reinforce the impression left by Lawrence and Goya, and by such phrases as "Publish and be damned," "Sparrow-hawks, ma'am" and "If you believe that, you'll believe anything." Even the knowledge that he could cry over his dead soldiers, that his handling of Waterloo was far from perfect, and that he had a great inner sensitivity, does not blur the perfect lines of the cartoon figure.

What is left for the biographer to do, except go over the old ground again? Sir Charles Petrie may have asked himself this question; his biography was entitled "Wellington: A Reassessment." But Elizabeth Longford, author of a recent good biography of Queen Victoria, has not been daunted by the prospect; her stated intention has been "to use every available document... which illustrates Wellington the man." In other words, this is the Compleat Wellington, warts (not that one supposes for a moment that he had anything so plebeian) and all, with every fact, word, deed and incident assembled, more or less in parade order.

It is a mighty work, all 500-odd pages of it, massively annotated, with eight solid pages of select bibliography, excellent maps, and what they call lavish illustrations. It is big, weighty and exhaustively comprehensive, and Wellington is in there somewhere.

Rather more than half of him is, anyway. Lady Longford has limited this volume to the first 46 years of his life, from his birth in 1769 to the point where his active army service ended in 1815, with the crowning victory of Waterloo. The political life is reserved for another volume.

Unfortunately, Wellington's earliest years do not lend themselves to examination at length. Indeed, the striking thing about young Wellington's early years is how unremarkable they were, considering what was to follow. He did not shine at school. Eton failed to damage him, but he obviously did not liked it.

There followed life as an aide at the Dublin court, and the obligatory involvement in Irish politics, which are of less importance than many Wellingtonians seem to think. Lady Longford makes a good deal of them, and generally displays a tendency to spare more time for Wellington's relatives and his social circle than they are strictly worth. But she is on better ground when his military career begins in earnest, and the embroidery of gossip, side issues, background detail and overwriting is less overpowering by comparison with the stupendous achievement of the siege of Torres Vedras, the brilliance of the Peninsular victories, the horror of Badajoz where the supposedly iron man shook his staff by bursting into tears among his own dead, and the long mounting tide of success that culminated at Waterloo.

The military career, from the Low Country disaster, through India and Spain to the end, is most industriously covered, but the very wealth of material and the extravagance with which it is used force one to ask the question: Is the best way of dealing with a big man to present him on the grand scale?

Lady Longford has composed a tremendous biographical record; historians, students and journalists will owe her a genuine debt, because as far as one can see, it's all here. But she has submerged Wellington in his own career story; the character has been defeated by the treatment.

When one has a character who speaks so well in his own behalf, it seems a pity not to let him have the center of the stage all to himself, to let him operate without lapping him round with too much blanketing prose. However complex he may have been inwardly, he looked and sounded like a plain man, and he looks out of place in the kind of work under review. Complete, authoritative and scholarly, it has one great fault which Wellington would have spotted at once. It is a damned long book.

George MacDonald Fraser is the author of "Flashman" and "From the Flashman Papers, 1839-1842." He wrote this review for Book World, Herald Tribune supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

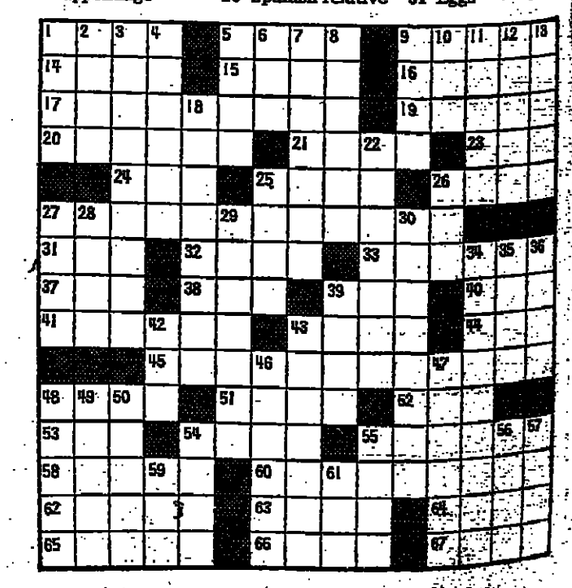
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Addams
5 Wits
9 Baserunning feat
14 Overwhelm
15 Key
16 Vine
17 Essential
19 Merits
20 Trailing
21 South African village
23 Gift for a man
24 Ref. work
25 Lying over
26 Frenchman's dear
27 New kind of corporation
31 Sculpture, for one
32 Well informed
33 Certain candles
37 Roman numeral
38 Algerian title
39 Exclamation of triumph
40 Scottish river
41 Scorpion's comblike appendage
43 Arden and others
44 Moving vehicle
45 Surprise
48 Kind of muffin
51 Leavings
52 Put up, as peas
53 Poetic contraction
54 Sky animal
55 Hesitate
58 Locating device
60 Insect popular in horror tales
62 French school
63 Long-lived patriarch
64 —— go bragh
65 Scrap
66 Printing term
67 Office equipment

DOWN

1 Corn container
2 Sharpen
3 Valid
4 Twine
5 Sirocco
6 Fool
7 Shine
8 Quarter
9 Pung
10 Spanish relative
11 Loam
12 Oakley
13 Powerful beam
18 Comprises
22 Geronimo and cohorts
25 Island off China
26 Letter
27 Vacation spot
28 Heraldic wreath
29 Kind of shoe
30 Morning sidewalk sight
34 Kind of film
35 Average
36 Dispatched
39 Girl's name
42 Color
43 Contestant
46 Harangues
47 Fountain drink
48 Uninteresting persons
49 Attain
50 Passion
54 Raised
55 Fleet
56 Ancient Greek area
57 Station
59 Beverage
61 Eggs



Jacksonville, Notre Dame Also Get Bids

NCAA Invites St. Bonaventure

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24 (AP).—The National Collegiate Athletic Association extended invitations today to ten at-large college basketball teams to compete in regional tournaments for berths in the national tournament.

The 15 other teams to compete in the regional tournaments will be conference title winners, which automatically qualify. Western Kentucky, winner of the Ohio Valley Conference, and Kentucky of the Southeastern Conference, have already qualified.

Selections by the NCAA Committee today were announced according to time zones in order to give each team selected time to decide whether to accept or reject the invitation, and allow the National Invitation Tournament committee to determine whether to extend a bid.

Selected were St. Bonaventure (19-1), ranked third in the Associated Press weekly major college poll, and New Mexico State (22-2), which is ranked No. 5.

Others selected were Villanova (17-6), Niagara (19-4), Jacksonville (20-1), Notre Dame (20-5), Houston (20-3), Marquette (19-3), Utah State (18-5), and California State College at Long Beach (21-3).

The NCAA said sites where the teams would be assigned are to be announced tomorrow or Thursday. Pairings for the regional tournaments will be announced later.

After learning which teams had been invited to the NCAA tournament, the NIT, through a spokesman, said it would not make any announcement today. The first batch of teams probably will be announced tomorrow.

The 16-team tournament will be held in New York's Madison Square Garden starting March 13.

The NCAA semi-finals and final will be played March 19 and 21 at Maryland's Cole Field House.

St. Bonaventure was barred from competing in the 1969 tournament because of a one-year NCAA probation for recruiting violations. Two years ago, St. Bonaventure lost two games in the East regionals at Raleigh, N. C.

Notre Dame is led by Austin Carr, a junior, who is second to Pete Maravich, the nation's scoring leader. Carr is backed up by Collis Jones and Sid Catlett, the son of the great jazz drummer.

The teams selected today will play in first-round games March 7 against champions from the Southern, Mid-Atlantic, Mid-American and Ohio Valley Conferences, along with the Ivy League.

Winners of those games then will advance to the East and Mideast Regionals. The East Regionals will be played March 12 and 14 at Columbia, S. C., and the Mideast on the same dates at Columbus, Ohio.

The Midwest Regional will be played at Lawrence, Kans., and the West Regional at Seattle, Wash.

College Cage Ratings

WRITERS' POLL

By The Associated Press

(First-place votes, records through Saturday in parentheses.)

	Pts.
1. Kentucky (14) (21-1)	534
2. UCLA (11) (21-1)	532
3. St. Bonaventure (19-1)	420
4. South Carolina (3) (21-2)	376
5. New Mexico State (21-2)	336
6. Jacksonville (1) (21-1)	314
7. Pennsylvania (23-1)	244
8. Marquette (18-3)	162
9. Iowa (15-4)	151
10. Florida State (21-3)	112
11. Davidson (19-4)	106
12. West Kentucky (19-2)	85
13. Notre Dame (19-5)	82
14. North Carolina St. (19-4)	81
15. Houston (20-3)	63
16. Drake (19-5)	56
17. Kansas State (18-5)	22
18. Columbia (20-3)	20
19. North Caro'ina (17-6)	17
20. Utah State (17-5)	16

COACHES' POLL

By United Press International

1. UCLA (24)	230
2. Kentucky (8)	201
3. South Carolina (1)	241
4. St. Bonaventure (1)	231
5. New Mexico St.	187
6. Jacksonville	122
7. Pennsylvania	107
8. Iowa	95
9. Florida State	43
10. Marquette	31
11. Houston	29
11. North Carolina St.	29
13. Davidson	19
14. Drake	18
15. Notre Dame	15
16. Columbia	13
16. North Carolina	13
16. Western Kentucky	13
19. Utah (17-7)	12
20. Kansas State	7

Top NBA Scorers

(Monday's Game not included.)

	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
West, L.A.	795	547	1,937	31.1
Alcindor, Mil.	747	388	1,882	27.8
Hayes, S.D.	698	329	1,726	27.4
Cunningham, Phil.	679	629	1,787	26.7
Hudson, Atl.	697	306	1,680	25.1
Rule, Seattle	646	336	1,628	24.7
Hawkins, Phoenix	591	463	1,664	24.1
Havlicek, Boston	586	392	1,564	23.7
Mullins, S.P.	546	278	1,368	23.2
Monroe, Balt.	532	411	1,515	22.6
Reed, N.Y.	600	312	1,512	22.6

Top ABA Scorers

	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
Haywood, Denver	635	316	1,586	27.3
Verga, Carolina	567	293	1,512	27.0
Freeman, Miami	511	403	1,428	26.0
L. Jones, Denver	458	459	1,483	25.6
Dampier, Ky.	370	298	1,428	25.2
Tart, N.Y.	570	322	1,490	24.0
Brown, Indiana	514	339	1,435	23.9
Carrier, Ky.	347	343	1,256	22.8
Armstrong, Wash.	323	210	913	22.8
S. Jones, N.O.	443	282	1,198	21.4

Kentucky Defeats Alabama To Win Its 25th SEC Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP).—Dan Issel scored 47 points and Tom Parker grabbed 15 rebounds to lead top-ranked Kentucky to a 98-89 victory over Alabama in college basketball last night for the Wildcats' 25th Southeastern Conference championship.

Adolph Rupp, basketball's winningest coach, afterwards, was characteristically critical of his squad, which earned an 18th appearance in the NCAA playoffs.

He said Kentucky "never did get going... I'm glad this game wasn't televised. They looked bad. They were tired."

How did he feel about winning another title and another tournament berth?

"There's always room for another trophy at our school and always room for another trip to the tournament," said Rupp.

Kentucky moved back into the No. 1 spot in the Associated Press poll as a result of UCLA's loss to Oregon on Saturday night.

The Wildcats' victory highlighted a predictable night for top ten teams. Fourth-ranked South Carolina shelled Wake Forest, 76-51, No. 5 New Mexico State clouted Boise State, 105-79, and No. 8 Marquette stymied Xavier of Ohio, 81-73.

Western Kentucky Wins

In the second ten, Western Kentucky ripped Dayton 76-63, Austin Carr scored 50 points to lead 13th-ranked Notre Dame over Butler, 121-114, and No. 20 Utah State ripped Air Force, 80-78.

Tennessee beat Louisiana State, 93-87, holding the nation's leading scorer, Pete Maravich, to 30 points, about 17 under his average.

Issel scored 24 points in the first half to pull Kentucky into a 46-37 lead, but the Crimson Tide cut the advantage to 54-50 early in the second half. Then Issel and Parker combined to stretch the Kentucky lead to 70-66 with about ten minutes remaining.

John Roche's field goal with 11 minutes left gave South Carolina a lead they never relinquished. Roche wound up with a game-high 24 points. The victory gave South Carolina, regular season winner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, a 22-2 overall record.

New Mexico State led throughout its game as Jimmy Collins scored 25 points. Jeff Sewell hit 68 percent of his field goals and converted two key free throws as Marquette beat back late rallies by Xavier. Sewell led all scorers with 29 points.

Like Father, Like Son

SYDNEY, Feb. 24 (AP).—Sydney apprentice jockey Gary Moore, the son of Australia's top rider, George Moore, is to take up a riding position with a leading French stable this week. Moore, 18, will be No. 2 jockey behind Australian William Pyers for Maurice Zilber's stable, which trains exclusively for millionaire art dealer Daniel Wildenstein.

Monday's College Basketball

EAST

St. Joseph's (Pa.) 75, W. Chester 70.
Bridgeport 79, Iona 72.
Creighton 68, Providence 64.
Kings (N.Y.) 124, Western Conn. 68.
Kings Point 99, Yeshiva 46.
Marist 83, Brooklyn Coll. 49.
Carnegie-Mellon 81, Waynesb. 78 (ot).
Trinity 90, Tufts 79.
Springfield 87, Boston U. 81.
Newark Engineering 50, Drew 45.
Sacred Heart 92, Siena 87.
Monmouth 84, Pratt 70.
Rider 65, Catholic U. 59.

SOUTH

Kentucky 98, Alabama 89.
Tennessee 88, LSU 87.
Virginia 61, Duke 57.
Miss. St. 86, Georgia 77.
Florida 63, Mississippi 62.
Ga. Tech 86, Tulane 76.
Oglethorpe 102, Georgia St. 69.
Western Ky. 76, Dayton 63.
Maryland 103, Clemson 85.
So. Carolina 67, Wake Forest 51.
Stetson 103, Belmont Abbey 86.
Grambling 104, Alcorn A & M 81.
Tampa 69, Valdosta St. 67.
Randolph-Macon 100, Bridgewater 58.
Norfolk St. 123, Old Dominion 112.
East. Ky. 84, Va. Commonwealth 78.
Northwest La. 97, Nicholls 73.
Northeast La. 100, Southeast La. 88.
Appalachian 87, Erskine 60.
Union (Ky.) 81, Pikeville 72.
Tenn. Tech 84, Tenn.-Chattanooga 82.
Murray 83, Middle Tenn. 72.
Tenn. St. 73, Lincoln (Mo.) 72.
Loyola (N.O.) 95, Centenary 78.

MIDWEST

Marquette 81, Xavier (Ohio) 73.
Notre Dame 121, Butler 114.
Loyola (Chic.) 91, Bowling Green 71.
Nebraska 79, Oklahoma 66.
Kansas 63, Missouri 45.
Eastern Mich. 116, Ky. St. 98.
Central (Ohio) St 86, Defiance 52.
Cumberland 104, Rio Grande 100.
Bellarmine 63, Ashland 57.
Lawrence 80, St. Paul 73.
St Thomas 67, Macalester 65 (ot).
Gustavus Adolphus 93, Hamline 72.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 72, St. John's 60.
Mayville 123, Wahpeton 121 (ot).

SOUTHWEST

New Mexico St. 105, Boise St. 79.
McMurry 102, Tarleton 79.
Sam Houston 101, Tex. A&I 88.
Howard Payne 83, East Texas 82.
S.F. Austin 86, Southw. Tex. 63.
Ark. St. U. 88, Trinity (Tex.) 80.
Lamar Tech 98, Hardin-Simm. 94 (ot).
Abilene Christian 82, UT-Arlington 79.

FAR WEST

Weber St. 89, Montana St. 58.
Utah St. 80, Air Force 78.
North. Ariz. 92, Adams (Colo.) 92.
Colo. St. Coll. 65, Emporia (Kan.) 63.
UC-Irvine 102, Stanislaus St. 74.
Colo. Mines 93, Regis 89.
C. Washington 80, Portland St. 67.

USOC Elects Buck

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Clifford H. Buck, 69, of Denver, has been elected president of the United States Olympic Committee. He succeeds Franklin L. Orth, who died last month. His term will run through the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

COVER STORY—The cover of Jacksonville University's basketball brochure.

Jacksonville 5: Dynamic Duo Plus 3

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Holy jump shots, Gotham City—Batman and Robin have turned up in Florida.

The comic strip characters, Bruce Wayne (Batman) and his ward, Dick Grayson (Robin), are being impersonated by Artis Gilmore and Rex Morgan on the cover of Jacksonville University's supplementary basketball brochure. But they are wearing the gold, green and white colors of their school instead of the traditional black and gray of the fictitious crime fighters.

In the realm of fantasy, Batman and Robin are hailed as the dynamic duo. But it's doubtful they could be as dynamic on the basketball court as Gilmore and Morgan have been in propelling the Dolphins to prominence far beyond the bounds of Gotham City and Jacksonville, Fla.

Last February, before the National Invitation Tournament committee went to work, Hans G. Tanzler, the mayor of Jacksonville, made a strong pitch on behalf of the Dolphins, who finished with a 17-7 won-lost record, as a participant.

A New Deal

There will be no need for that this year, when today the first bids by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and NIT are made. Jacksonville, billed as the nation's tallest team, will be among the top two or three independents to be tapped.

With Gilmore, 7 feet 2 inches, at center; Pembrook Burroughs 3d, 7-0, at the high post and Rod McIntyre, 6-10, at forward, the Jacksonville front line averages 7 feet, which Dr. Laney Yelverton, sports information director, points out is the size of an average dolphin, the team's nickname.

Morgan, 6-5, and Vaughn Wedeking, who at 5-10 is thriving in a world of giants, are the wingmen in the 1-3-1 offense.

When the basketball coaching job became available at the end of the 1963-64 season, Joe Williams was selected to lead the Dolphins.

Williams, a gaunt man with a penchant for thick milk shakes at breakfast, has brought the team to national prominence with the aid of Tom Wasdin, the school's chief recruiter. Junior colleges [Jacksonville was one before becoming a university] have been a prime area of talent hunting.

Gilmore and Burroughs are junior college transfers. Gilmore, a muscular 235-pounder, came from a poor all-Negro high school in Chipley, Fla., about 80 miles on the other side of Tallahassee. He played his senior season at Dothan, Ala., because his age eligibility had run out at Chipley. He averaged 29 points.

The 20-year-old Gilmore spent two years at Gardner-Webb Junior College in Boiling Springs, N.C., where he averaged 25 points and 25 rebounds a game.

At Jacksonville, Gilmore, who is being compared with Lew Alcindor, is averaging 28 points a game and leading the nation with 25.6 rebounds.

Jacksonville is the top scoring team with a better than 100 point a game average.

Morgan, a senior and the nation's tenth leading scorer last season, played at Lake Land Junior College in his home state of Illinois before coming to Jacksonville.

Top NHL Scorers

	G.	A.	Pts.
Orr, Boston	38	69	93
Esposito, Boston	29	46	75
Mikita, Chicago	35	41	76
Tkaczuk, N.Y.	25	45	70
Goyette, St. Louis	22	39	61
Balon, New York	27	33	60
Ratelle, New York	24	32	56
Berenson, St. Louis	27	28	55
Lemaire, Montreal	29	25	54
Bucyk, Boston	24	29	53

Kidd, Zimmermann Gain Pro Ski Final

VERBIER, Switzerland, Feb. 24 (AP).—Bill Kidd of the United States and Egon Zimmermann of Austria qualified for the final of the giant slalom in the world professional ski races today.

A blizzard interrupted the races and prevented completion of the "giant" as well as the start of the special slalom, both on parallel tracks.

Pro Tennis Groups Threaten Boycott of Open Meets in U.S.

DALLAS, Feb. 24 (AP).—Directors of two professional tennis organizations controlling 27 of the world's top players said yesterday they may skip the remainder of the open tournament schedule in the United States in 1970 and play in only a few world tournaments.

Mike Davies, executive director of World Championship Tennis, and George McCall, who heads the National Tennis League, made a joint statement.

It said: "We will be happy to meet with tournament officials independently, but we want to make it clear now that we have no further commitments for American opens, including the U.S. Open at Forest Hills."

The directors said the situation developed because discussions with the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association had been discontinued. The pros have been seeking guarantees to appear in the open tournaments.

The top players in the organizations include Australians Tony Roche, John Newcombe and the current U.S. Open champion, Rod Laver.

Davies and McCall said they felt USLTA president Alastair Martin had acted in good faith in dealing with the professional groups, but had run afoul of the amateur tennis body's "rule by committee."

"It is important that the groups promoting open tennis tournaments understand that just because they have been granted an open sanction doesn't mean that the pros will be there," Davies said.

World Championship Tennis and the National Tennis League have agreed to play in a few opens outside the United States, but again, negotiations were with the tournaments individually.

A spokesman for World Championship Tennis said it was likely the French Open in May would be skipped by the professionals.

Dean a 'Co-Conspirator'

Grand Jury Indicts 10 In U.S. Gambling Probe

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Hall of Fame pitcher Jerome "Dizzy" Dean was named today as a co-conspirator and ten persons were charged with gambling conspiracy in a federal grand jury indictment.

The sealed indictment was handed down Feb. 16 by a 23-member grand jury as part of the government's crackdown on gambling.

Dean was not indicted. He was named in the indictment opened today as one of five co-conspirators who could be called as witnesses when those indicted come to trial.

Dean was searched, but not arrested, in his Las Vegas motel room when the federal investigation came into the open on New Year's Day.

One of the other four co-conspirators named was Paul Dean jr., believed to be the nephew of the former St. Louis Cardinal ace.

Denny McLain, the star Detroit Tiger pitcher suspended last week for alleged involvement in a Flint, Mich., gambling operation in 1967, testified before the grand jury after the indictment was handed down. He was not named in the indictment.

More to Come

U.S. Attorney James H. Brickley said he "couldn't speculate" about future indictments but was "sure" more would be forthcoming.

The grand jury returned a one-count indictment against ten men charging conspiracy to use and cause the use of facilities in interstate commerce in furtherance of an illegal gambling operation.

Seven of those indicted were from Michigan and three from Mississippi.

Brickley said all ten would be arraigned in federal court at Detroit "within a couple of weeks." Conviction carries a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a $10,000 fine.

All those indicted were arrested Jan. 1 or within the next few days in a series of government raids in five states. At that time, Brickley said they were involved in a nationwide sports betting ring involving "millions of dollars."

Federal agents also said their investigation might turn up involvement of "some rather well-known sports figures."

Brickley said that being cited as a co-conspirator means that "the grand jury believed the person was involved," but not to a sufficient degree to be indicted.

NBA Result

Monday Night

Chicago 127 (Love 28, Walker 21), San Diego 125 (Barnett 32, Lantz 32) (Bulls move half-game ahead of Phoenix in battle for 3d place in West).

U.S. Golf Also Fears Bet Scandal

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP).—The U.S. Golf Association joined the professionals yesterday in voicing alarm over the threat of a gambling scandal in big-time U.S. golf.

"We are frankly worried over reports of parlay betting cards showing up at tournaments," Phil Strubing, the USGA president, said. "Also, Calcuttas are coming back at the private clubs. This is a vicious thing. A player can bet on himself or against himself. I am very concerned."

The threat of the parlay betting cards, similar to those used in football and with sinister syndicate connections, was disclosed over the weekend by Joseph C. Dey, the commissioner of pro golf, who said that players and sponsors had been alerted.

"This is a disturbing practice," Strubing said. "Golf is the hardest of all sports to police. It could be the most susceptible to gamblers. The reason is that the golfer is not under contract—he is a free agent—and it would be difficult to prove if there was a fix."

The USGA executive also said that the association is keeping an eye on Calcuttas, a form of auctioning players to be gambled on, once popular at country clubs but virtually erased a few years ago because of USGA pressure.

"Now we find Calcuttas returning on some clubs," he added. "Unfortunately, these are some of the smaller, more exclusive clubs which feel that they have a right to such practices because only members are involved.

"But these lead inevitably to cheating and chiseling. Ultimately, strangers move in and they infest the sport. We have issued new warnings. If they are not heeded, then we will have personal visits paid to them."

Kuhn Hints of Cards Giving Phils Player to Replace Flood

By Bob Addie

CLEARWATER, Fla., Feb. 24 (WP).—Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, beset by more problems than baseball has had since the "Black Sox" scandal of 1919-20, visited the Philadelphia Phillies here yesterday and hinted at a temporary solution to the Curt Flood case through the payment by the St. Louis Cardinals of another player.

Kuhn suggested Flood's court suit could take as long as three years before a decision is final.

Flood, currently challenging the reserve clause, was traded to Philadelphia by the Cardinals Oct. 8 along with Tim McCarver, Joe Hoerner and Byron Browne. The Phillies gave up Richie Allen, Jerry Johnson and Cookie Rojas. Flood has refused to play until a motion now before the court, asking for him the right to be free to deal with any club, is decided.

At the same time, Kuhn was reticent about discussing the case of Denny McLain, the Detroit Tigers' pitcher whom the commissioner suspended indefinitely while investigation proceeds into McLain's purported involvement in gambling.

"The McLain case is proceeding apace," he said. "There is nothing I can say beyond what I have said or until I am in a position to say what [findings] I have."

"There is nothing new with Flood," Kuhn said. "Judge [Irving Ben] Cooper hasn't decided the motion for preliminary or interlocutory injunction giving temporary relief pending final disposition of that case."

If the injunction is granted on the motion which Judge Cooper has had since Feb. 3, Flood would be free to deal with any club.

"If the clubs involved can work out anything, that's the way it will be resolved," Kuhn continued, "if Flood continues to decline to play. I don't want to get into the legal obligations of the two clubs."

What the commissioner was hinting at was that the Cardinals and Phillies could between themselves settle the matter temporarily by having St. Louis give Philadelphia a substitute player for Flood pending disposition of the suit.

U.S. Sextet Routs Japan, 11-1, in Opening Match

BUCHAREST, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The United States, paced by a hat trick by Herb Brooks, out-skated and out-shot Japan today to score a 11-1 victory in the opening Group "B" world ice hockey championship match.

Eight nations—Bulgaria, Switzerland, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Japan, Norway, the United States and Romania—are competing in the round-robin tournament. The winner moves up to group "A" next year.

The Americans, favored to win the title here, dominated the match after being held to a 2-1 lead after ten minutes. By the end of the first period, the Americans led, 4-1. They added three goals in the second period and four in the third.

The two teams rated most likely to challenge the United States also won their opening matches. Switzerland beat Bulgaria, 4-2, and West Germany downed Yugoslavia, 6-3.

In another first-round match, Norway defeated Romania, 4-3.

An Old Boxer Reaches Bottom of the Bottle and Floats Up

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—"I figure it like this," said Jimmy Archer, his eyes bright in the backroom dusk of a Third Avenue bar. "I'll get a fight in New York, up at the Audubon.

"I win and they match me in the Garden, and once I fight in the Garden everybody wants a shot at me for the payday.

"They'll sell me short, they'll think I'm too old, out of shape, not serious, they don't believe it, and all of a sudden . . ."

"You're a top contender," someone said.

"Sure," said Jimmy.

"That's a good dream."

"That's what we live for," he smiled. At 34, he is—finally—sober, industrious, philosophical and slightly rueful, just in time to save his soul, he thinks, but perhaps a little late to save boxing.

In 1955, tough and cocky, Jimmy Archer of The Bronx won the Golden Gloves welterweight title and turned pro. He was 20. His idea of slipping a jab was to bat it away with his nose. He always went for the knockout. He was very popular, especially at the old St. Nicholas Arena in Manhattan where fights were booked between neighborhoods, and fans loosed pigeons to encourage their champions.

The Old Story

"If I knew then . . . ah, that's an old story," said Jimmy. Up front, a few customers drifted in for a drink after work, and Jimmy's eyes flicked over them. "I didn't know then that fighting doesn't come natural. I had a great body, and I ate the right foods as a kid. I was lucky it all held together as long as it did. I boxed religiously in the gym, but I can count the times I went on the road. The better shape you're in, the more things you can do. Guys I handled easy when I was young, later on I couldn't find the range. You kid yourself that it's timing, you're rusty. But, it's condition.

Jimmy Archer
More than a decade ago.

"And I ate too much at a meal, and the wrong things, and I was drinking too much on the weekends, and partying, and even the beers after a workout, you know the alcohol stays in your system."

At his peak, in the late 50s, he says he made about $13,000 a year boxing, and there was a $5,000 main event in Madison Square Garden. In 1960 he retired, leaving a winning record and a reputation as a brawler in and out of the ring. He worked at a number of jobs. Ruled off the docks—unfairly, he has always maintained—after a dispute with a wealthy disembarking passenger, Jimmy was a stagehand, car salesman, dance hall manager, construction supervisor and a chauffeur for the Sisters of the Poor.

He also managed his brother, Joey, who is two years younger, a classy, graceful boxer who became the top middleweight contender. Joey made enough money to buy several bars and put Jimmy in charge.

"I was a bar character. When I was drinking, everybody was drinking and nobody went home because he might miss something," said Jimmy. "Then I got to be 32 and I sat down with myself. It was making me less of a man than I could be. I was going no place, losing my grip, my self respect. I stopped drinking. Receipts went down. But Joey didn't mind, he liked me better."

Shape of Things to Come

In July, 1968, Jimmy encouraged a sturdy neighborhood youngster to get into shape for boxing, and that summer they ran every day in Central Park. Jimmy started at 185 pounds, and by the time they moved indoors, to Bobby Gleason's gym, he was only a few pounds over his old fighting weight, 144.

By November the kid was gone, but Jimmy was holding his own in sparring sessions with ten-round fighters. He says now that he kept at it hoping to lure Joey out of retirement. On Jan. 30, he went up to North Adams, Mass., for his first fight in nine years.

At the weigh-in, the boxing commissioner said, "Who'd you bring up, Jimmy?" And Jimmy, a little embarrassed, said, "I brought myself." There were smiles, he said. His opponent was a tough young middleweight who didn't know much, but could hit. Jimmy knocked him out in six rounds. A month later, he knocked somebody out in two, in Maine, and a month after that somebody else, also in two rounds, in New Hampshire.

But neck and shoulder pains, only lately diagnosed as bursitis, have interrupted his training, and the dream of becoming middleweight champion has been watered with too many tears. Jimmy Archer does not despair.

"Look," he said, "I'm an inspiration to my wife and my four kids. I can see things more clearly. I respect people more because I respect myself. In the bar you meet cynical bitter people, and I don't reproach them. If I offer something it's in a philosophical tone.

"Listen, I don't drink, I'm not wild, I'm in good condition. I got no vices. You can say that Jimmy Archer has got cleaner outlooks."

Observer

Facts About Progress

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Progress is what people who are planning to do something really terrible almost always justify themselves on the grounds of.

Baker

Usually, terrible things that are done with the excuse that progress requires them are not really progress at all, but just terrible things.

In fact, there is a lot less progress than most people suspect. In the year 1894 there was absolutely no progress whatsoever anyplace on earth, in spite of what a lot of people thought at the time

It is not progress when the government lets the California Zephyr go out of existence because passe..ger trains lose money, but taxes us to develop, build and fill the skies with the monstrously dehumanizing supersonic passenger jet. It is merely a terrible thing.

Progress was the discovery that laughing gas helps make it a lot less ghastly to have your teeth pulled.

Progress was the addition of sound to movies and the installation of air-conditioning in movie theaters.

The new Madison Square Garden in New York is not progress.

Frozen food is not progress

Color television is not progress.

* * *

In explaining why his administration would not support development and construction of the automobile, Abraham Lincoln told Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin: "A machine so popular that every family will insist upon having two is certain to clog the roads so badly, particularly when the government workers are going to and coming from work, that a man on horseback will have to ride over people's lawns if he is to get around. I trust, Mr. Hamlin, you will agree with me that that would be harmful to progress."

The ancient Greeks, of course, distrusted progress. They had absolutely no interest, for example, in computerized banking. We all know the story of Protagones the Progressive, who was exiled by the Athenians after they wearied of his repeated insistence that they build more physical and psychic discomfort into Greek society, undertake an uglification program on the Acropolis and accept a higher insanity rate, all in the cause of progress.

True progress is extremely rare. Thus, mankind still awaits the invention of an alarm clock that will make humanity look forward to waking up.

Progress is not, as commonly believed, receiving in the mail from a gasoline company a plastic credit card which you have not requested and, shortly thereafter, receiving a letter addressed to "Dear Credit Card Holder," which states: "Our electronic programming system has automatically transmitted your name to the revoked credit card investigation bureau for further action. The computer has begun updating its records, and your file will be referred to a repossessor when your home address and place of business are verified. Remember! If litigation and court action become necessary, all expenses, sheriff fees, and replevin costs will be charged to you."

* * *

Progress would be the invention of a telephone that refuses to receive calls from anyone without good news.

Practically no other warm-blooded animals at all believe in progress, and so far as science can tell, fish regard progress as an absurd concept. An African elephant once put it very well, but because of the peculiarities of elephant language his comment loses its trenchancy in translation.

President Nixon believes in progress, as, unfortunately, have most presidents since Lincoln. Political experts say that nowadays this country would never elect a man who didn't believe in progress. The suspicion that the Supreme Court doesn't believe in progress may have done more than anything except its defense of the Bill of Rights to put it in bad political odor with the silent majority.

Forecasters have been predicting that there is an 80 percent chance of light-to-moderate progress in 1971, but only, unfortunately, in southern Europe.

Battle to Save The Appian Way From Suburbia

Associated Press.

Builders want the Appian Way for apartments.

ROME, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The battle to save the Appian Way, most famous of the roads that lead to Rome, from the cement mixers is underway in the Italian parliament.

Legislators of three parties outlined a plan to turn the road into a huge park that would provide valuable breathing space for a growing city which is notably short on greenery.

The multi-million-dollar plan would turn the road, an archaeologist's delight, into a six-mile-long recreation space flanked by 6,250 acres of fields.

Heavy Pressure

City authorities, however, are under heavy pressure from developers hoping to line the road with apartment complexes, but the authorities have banned further building along the Appian Way under pressure from art and history lovers. Most of the homes built there are walled villas belonging to the wealthy —among them Gina Lollobrigida and King Constantine of Greece.

The road was built by Appius Claudius Caecus beginning 312 BC and served Roman armies for the conquest of southern Italy. It is flanked on either side by tombs and ornate monuments in memory of rich citizens of ancient Rome. Several churches stand beside it, including that of Domine Quo Vadis where St. Peter, according to tradition, stopped fleeing from Rome and returned to face a martyr's death.

Also along the road is the Circus of Mexentius, built in AD 311 and used for chariot racing, the tomb of Caecilia Metella, the temple of Romulus and the ruins of Herod Attico's palace.

Underground are many of the city's catacombs.

Until a few years ago, the road was surfaced with its original smooth rocks, which still peep through the modern asphalt in places. The stones over which Roman legions trod had historic charm but were murderous for automobiles.

English poet Robert Browning wandered along the Appian Way, with its romantic landscape of cypresses and pines, in the 19th century and wrote the love poem "Two in the Campagna."

The legislators estimated it would cost 20 to 25 billion lire ($40 million) to develop a park over the next ten years. They called on the central government to put up the money and approve the park plans this year to help celebrate Rome's 100th anniversary as capital of Italy.

Art Still Doesn't Pay, U.S. Survey Shows

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UPI).—More than half of the professional artists who responded to a recent nationwide survey earn less than the hourly minimum-wage standards set by the federal government for unskilled labor, it was announced yesterday.

Editor and writer Russell Lynes, president of the MacDowell Colony, which conducted the survey, said the results indicated that "the recognized professional artist who can earn a living from his creative work is rare indeed." He said a majority of such artists must do outside work "from digging ditches to teaching in universities."

The MacDowell Colony, an artists' working retreat at Peterborough, N. H., founded by the late composer Edwin MacDowell, received replies from 350 of the artists who have worked at the colony, ranging in age from early 20s to late 70s. The earnings they reported did not represent any work done in the commercial art field, Mr. Lynes pointed out.

According to the survey, only one out of ten painters and sculptors is able to support his family on what he earns by his creations. Half of those responding earned less than $1,000 a year, 17 percent earned $2,500 to $5,000 and only 4 percent reported earnings of more than $10,000.

Forty-nine percent of the writers—poets in particular—earned less than $1,000 a year. Four times as many writers as other artists were in the $5,000-to-$10,000 yearly group. At the top, writers' and composers' incomes were about even and composers topped the list as beneficiaries of foundation grants, the survey indicated.

PEOPLE:

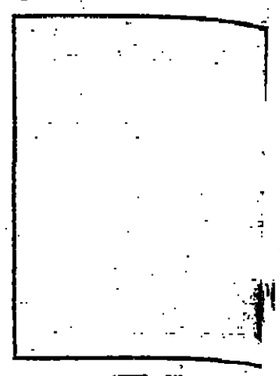
Aughtistic Expressionism

It was only last Sunday that a letter by G. Roberts, of Lancing, England, appeared in The Observer:

"I was impressed by your report that Mr. Samuel Beckett has written a play called 'Breath,' lasting 30 seconds and using neither actors nor dialogue.

"I have just completed an oil painting using neither canvas nor pigment, and have, of course, dispensed with a frame. The painting, called 'Wind,' is two inches square."

Today, through a process we are not at liberty to disclose, we are proud to be able to display in exclusivity the first known newspaper reproduction of Mr. Roberts's work, already hailed by many as the ultimate. (Shucks, it was nothing).



"Wind"

* * *

BORN: To Marlon Brando and Tarita, the Tahitian actress who starred with Brando in "Mutiny on the Bounty," a second child, first girl, named after her mother, in Papeete. Brando, 45, flew from the U.S. to be present at the birth and visit with his six-year-old son Teihotu at their home on an isolated island in the French Society archipelago. CHASED: Sam Houston Johnson, 56-year-old brother of the former President, who, after appearing on the cover of the Sunday supplement Parade, got 45 proposals of marriage and a request from an airline for payment on his travel credit card. IMPRESSED: The Associated Press, with Prince Charles's flawless performance in Monday night's opening of Cambridge University's annual review. The prince, who muffed a line or two at the press preview, was "word perfect" when the chips were down, and particularly adept at what AP called "a shoft shue shuffle" (with a phloy-phloy?). RETURNED: A shocking-pink 100-pound, 20-year-old depth charge, to Mrs. Beverly Duval, of San Bernardino, Calif., with love from the China Lake Navy Weapons Center. Mrs. Duval's daughter found the "bomb" on a beach last summer and brought it home for mom to make into a king-sized flower pot, and it was only a fortnight ago that a neighbor recognized the device as the real McCoy and called the Navy. The sailors defused the thing, painted it pink and sent it home to Mrs. Duval, who commented philosophically: "It's too bad they can't paint all the bombs in the world pink and plant petunias in them." CROWDED: Paul McCartney, who joined his neighbors in petitioning the police to keep away the hordes of girls who keep all-night vigils outside the Beatle's home in London's St. John's Wood section.

* * *

A foreign wife we know whose enthusiasm for sports is exceeded only by her appetite for pickled iguana was dragooned the other night into watching a women's basketball game on French TV. The following morning found her hunched over the Trib sports page, to her husband's surprise and delight. "The game of basketball is not without interest," the wife declared, "but tell me, what's a zone?" The husband explained what a zone was. "And what's a high post?" The husband explained what a high post was. "Fascinating," said the wife, "and here's a curious item. It says here: 'Archie Clark hit 15 of 18 shots from the field and finished with 36.' Now, who on earth . . ." "Please pass the salt," said the husband.

* * *

The TV game, incidentally, a rousing encounter between France's Clermont and Akademia of Sofia, was broadcast by a charming young lady named Christine Cusin, whose commentary ("Tiens, Miss Yantova's braids have come undone in the heat of the battle") was nothing short of delicious. "Here's an amusing sidelight," she said during a lull in the game. "Miss Boroskova is the mother of a five-month-old son."

—DICK ROKABACK.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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